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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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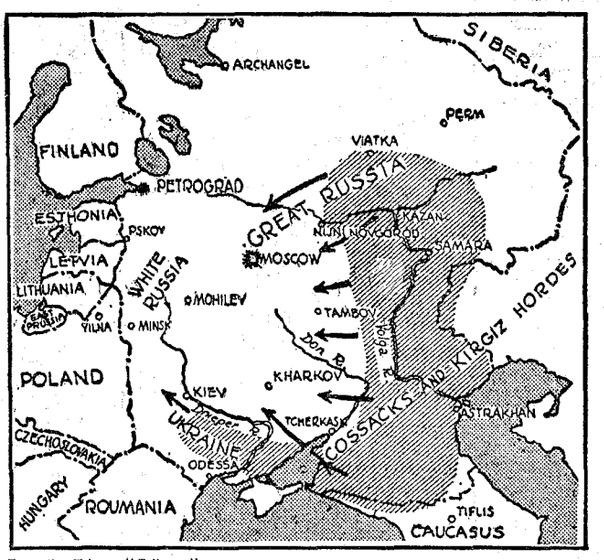
THE THIRD HORSEMAN RIDES IN RUSSIA

HUNGER, the third of the four dread horsemen that have been trampling upon the nations for these seven years, rides to-day unchecked through Russia, and a world hardened to stories of starvation is quickened to new fears by reports of hungry millions marching east and west from the valley of the Volga to lands where there is food. It is "to stop the catastrophic snowslide of a new migration of peoples and to save civilization from utter destruction," that Herbert Hoover and the American Relief Administration have begun feeding the Russian children, so one editor remarks. Incidentally, say many others, the giving of relief will tend to weaken the power of the Soviet Government, which they hold in no small part responsible for the catastrophe. While the "horrible stories spread by the foreign press" are said by an official Moscow wireless to be "largely exaggerated," the same dispatch admits that "the calamity is grave." The official *Izvestia*, of Moscow, likewise admits that Russia "has absolutely no harvest this year. Peasants are reduced to despair. They are mowing unripe corn and fleeing panic-stricken before death and starvation. Many are dying of cholera and typhus."



From the Chicago "Tribune."

THE CHIEF FAMINE AREA IN RUSSIA.

The arrows show the direction of the principal migrations from the Volga valleys. Other multitudes have fled eastward toward Siberia.

Not since the great plagues scourged the Egypt of the Pharaohs has any nation suffered such horrors as are reported from Russia, we read in a Berlin dispatch to the New York *Tribune*. All the wells and streams in the Volga region have dried up; whole villages are in flight, and "the vast steppes of Russia will be strewn with the bodies of men, women, and children unless the world comes to their aid." Europe, continues this writer, "may witness a titanic invasion by Russian hordes such as has not occurred since the advance of the Mongols across the Russian steppes."

A New York *Herald* dispatch from Reval tells how these people are already proceeding in the track of the barbarian invasions of Europe in the sixth century, "eating all the crops as they go, and like locusts spreading famine everywhere." Other dispatches tell of scores being crusht to death in their efforts to board railroad-trains, of people staggering after departing trains crying: "In the name of God, give us bread, for we are dying." The most amazing scenes that Europe has witnessed for a thousand years "are to be seen in this wholesale migration of men, women, and children, who carry with them dogs and such domestic animals as they can take." One Moscow newspaper is authority for the statement that 6,000,000 of these hungry, ragged peasants are marching on the capital, that the vanguard reached one city and, maddened by hunger, overwhelmed the "Red" Army garrison, looted all the stores and warehouses, seized every morsel of food, and even killed and devoured the horses belonging to the city's fire department. In the famine area, writes Walter Duranty from Paris to the New York *Times*, "great numbers of the inhabitants are migrating westward, drawn by the belief that American bread is to be distributed to famine sufferers in Moscow, while a similar pilgrimage to the east has been undertaken by others, urged by the yet more fantastic story that a new czar has arisen in the east who is to save Russia from her miseries."

The Poles are naturally alarmed. One well-informed and highly educated Pole told a Chicago *Tribune* correspondent in Warsaw that "Poland is in mortal danger of another Russian invasion—an invasion by a mass of starving humanity which will sweep over the border like a pack of hungry wolves invading a lonely village in winter," and the editor of a Polish daily in New York City is not unnaturally moved by the reports of "exhausted, hungry masses, wandering in despair toward an unknown destination, marking their path by the corpses of their children, of their women and old people." Perhaps, he ventures, "another migration of peoples begins in this twentieth century similar to that which fifteen hundred years ago overturned the Roman Empire of the Cæsars."

No, comments the New York *Evening Journal*, "200,000,000 people without direction, with famine, disease, and 10,000 individual brigand leaders driving them on, would not be pleasant neighbors for western Europe." Editors have tried hard during the last few years to learn "the truth about Russia," but now, says the Baltimore *News:*

"A new truth about Russia is obtruding itself upon our vision, a truth so elemental that it can not be twisted into anything but what it is—catastrophe. It shows us towns which have become

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depopulated, and other towns which have become so crowded with people in a mad search for food that they have become nothing but sinks of brutality and bloodshed. It shows us a whole population, that has been rooted in one spot for generation after generation, suddenly caught up by the intense driving force of utter starvation, and turned loose upon eastern Europe. It shows us whole areas suddenly swept bare of everything edible by the descent of marching hordes of people. It shows us all the devices upon which civilization rests—railroads, communications, exchanges—brought to a final stage of collapse by those who are clutching at them in a last desperate hope for salvation, as a lifeboat is swamped by overcrowding in a shipwreck. It is famine in its worst aspect, and those who describe it are obliged to go back to the migratory period in European history to find any parallel."

The idea that "the Bolsheviki are somehow to blame when the groundhog sees his shadow or the seed corn rots in the ground," or that they are responsible "whenever the peasants fail for any reason to produce food enough for themselves or to deliver a surplus to the towns," is held up to scorn by *The Freeman* (New York). Yet that the present Russian Government is largely to blame for the present Russian distresses is a conviction widely held and repeatedly exprest by our editors. The Kansas City *Star* calls the famine "the crowning indictment of Bolshevism." While no human agency could have warded off drought, even the old régime, the Seattle *Times* thinks, "would have encouraged production elsewhere and would have taken steps to minimize the death and suffering in the stricken areas." Russia's misery, declares the New York *Tribune*, "flows from political causes"; "it proceeds, as far as any famine is due to a single influence, from the application of Bolshevik principles."

WALTER LYMAN BROWN,
In charge of the relief work among the starving Russians.

The present crisis, writes Mr. Leo Pasvolsky, a Russian student of economics, in *The Annalist*, is not a recent development; "it is rather a chronic condition that has been a constant accompaniment of the Soviet régime." As Mr. Pasvolsky tells the story of the efforts of the Lenine Government to cope with the situation, it seems that a food crisis already present took a turn for the worse when the Bolsheviki came into power. A government grain monopoly was put into operation and a series of drastic measures were put into force to compel the peasants to cultivate their lands and to hand over their crops to the Government. The efforts at compulsion, according to Mr. Pasvolsky, never succeeded in getting from the peasants much more than half the grain necessary, and at the beginning of the present year—

"The system of grain requisitions had failed utterly; the peasants showed an irresistible tendency to restrict their planting area to a minimum; an attempt on the part of the Government to force the peasantry to plant all their tillable land resulted in a series of peasant uprisings which really frightened the Government; finally, because of a very near-sighted and inefficient system of food distribution during the preceding months, the country was facing a food crisis of unprecedented acuteness."

Then came the drought in the Volga valley, which, according to Soviet statements, affects 10,000,000 people. The area in question is the granary of the nation, and, according to statements made by the Russian trade delegation in London and reported in the New York *Times*, tho it represents perhaps one-twentieth part of Russia, in the past it provided not less than one-half of the Russian harvest; during the revolution it supplied the whole of the food of the country. This is the third year, we are told, that there has been a bad harvest in many of the famine districts. The anti-Soviet news bureau in New York reports that the area under cultivation has shrunk more than 30 per cent. since the revolution. In a statement issued by the Department of Commerce, Secretary Hoover points out that the drought in the Volga region "would not be of such fatal character but for the general decadence of agriculture, in reduction of surplus in other regions, and in the decay of transportation, rendering most difficult the movement of such local surpluses as do still exist." From such causes and from the lack of incentive to farmers to produce, also from the shortage of seed and implements, Russia, even before the last harvest, "had declined from a state producing from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons of food for export, to a condition where there was such an insufficient supply of food for the cities that the urban population had been reduced by about one-half." "The number of provinces where any surplus is indicated for removal to other provinces appears to have decreased from over twenty prewar to not more than four." In north Russia the food shortage is said to be due not so much to local famine as to the breakdown in transportation from the south and east.

The call for relief in Russia came from a non-partisan committee. The appeal which was made to charitable America was answered by Herbert Hoover, speaking for the American Relief Administration. Mr. Hoover stipulated that American prisoners in Russia must be released and that the Moscow authorities should give a direct statement to the Relief Administration in Riga to the effect—

"(*a*) That there is need of our assistance; (*b*) that American representatives of the Relief Administration shall be given full liberty to come and go and move about Russia; (*c*) that these members shall be allowed to organize the necessary local committees with local assistance free from governmental interference; (*d*) that they shall be given free transportation of imported supplies with priority over other traffic; that the authorities shall assign necessary buildings and equipment and fuel free of charge; (*e*) that in addition to the imported food, clothing, and medicines, the children and sick must be given the same rations of such local supplies as are given to the rest of the population; (*f*) that the Relief Administration must have the assurance of non-interference of the Government with the liberty of all of its members."

These latter stipulations are said to be identical with those in effect in other countries where relief has been undertaken. The Relief Administration does not consider any special "drive" necessary, as it has "funds in hand by which assistance for the children and for the sick could be undertaken immediately." And it will "supply all children and invalids alike without regard to race, creed, or social status," and its representatives in Russia "will engage in no political activities." While the dispatches have contained official governmental disavowals of a request for aid, it is also stated that Mr. Hoover's conditions have been accepted by those in authority.

Walter Lyman Brown, European director of the Relief Administration, is at Riga ready for work. He expects to feed 1,000,000 children. The relief staff will use the methods that have proved so successful elsewhere, beginning at Moscow and Petrograd; the chief foodstuffs to be distributed will be cocoa, sugar, milk, rice, flour, beans, and fats.

America is not solely interested in relieving the famine, the

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Baltimore *American* believes, but also in trying to "help put Russia into an economic condition whereby famines are minimized." That the carrying of American Relief into Russia will have vital political consequences is a belief shared by a number of our dailies. It may well prove, the San Francisco *Bulletin* remarks, "that the purely humanitarian impulse of Herbert Hoover has solved the problem of ridding Russia of the criminal gang that has controlled it for the last four years." "The mere fact of supplies pouring in from lands whose economic system makes for a surplus," the Manchester *Union* believes, "will do more to break the power of the Bolsheviki than almost any other thing could do. After starving Russia has been fed by the so-called capitalistic countries with the consent and upon the appeal of a Bolshevik chief, it can hardly sink back under the dictatorship of a ring of despots masquerading as the proletariat." The belief of these papers that to save the lives of starving Russians would be "a thoroughly good investment as well as an act of charity," is shared by Sir Philip Gibbs. Remarking in one of his syndicated newspaper articles, which we find in the Springfield *Republican*, that Russia is the key to world peace, the English writer continues:

"Russia is now in a more desperate state than ever before, and may consider a new offensive by the Red armies her only means of forcing Europe to make peace with her. A mere mad dog policy may take possession of her, for it seems clear from all reports, that owing to a two-years' drought and the failure of her harvests, some 30,000,000 of her people are famine-stricken. Plagues, locusts, sweeping epidemics of cholera and typhus, create a state of things beyond the imagination in horror.

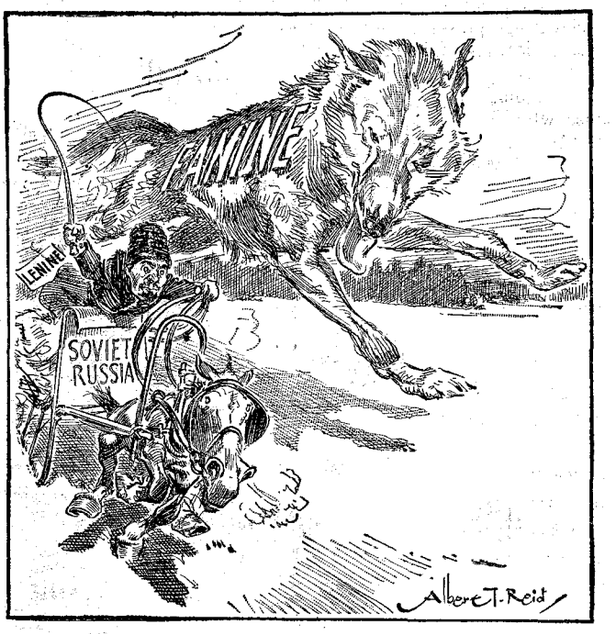
"Some French politicians see in this new tragedy an opportunity for the success of new expeditions of White armies to crush the Bolshevik Government. That would be piling horror upon horror, and would only lead to a widening of the area of pestilence. In my humble opinion, it provides the world with an opportunity to bring the Russian people back to civilized relations with the rest of the world by a combined act of charity.

HARD TO HELP.

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

"Instead of spending millions in money as we have done to provide arms and equipment for White armies led by corrupt reactionaries whose cruelties have been as bad as those of the Bolsheviki themselves, we should now spend millions in saving a great race of simple folk who have been the victims of great crimes, and by gaining their gratitude help them overthrow their evil leaders and get back to liberty.

"The whole problem of European peace must be approached by way of Russia, for as long as her menace and her mystery are bogies in the imagination of other peoples, Poland will



A RACE FOR HIS LIFE.

—Reid in the New York *Evening Mail*.

stand to arms. Germany will be feared by France, and France will maintain her armies and her policy.

"The spirit of anarchy in Russia is a cause for world unrest. Russia, therefore, must be dealt with and not merely disregarded as an outside subject for discussion, for as sure as fate the great Slav race will either create spreading anarchies and new wars and widened areas of pestilence or it will combine with the other powers to reconstruct European life of which they form so large a part. There is no compromise between those alternatives."

While Mr. Hoover's conditions seem reasonable and necessary enough to the New York *Globe*, that daily remarks that any moral quibble over details "comes with an especially ill grace from the savior of Belgium." Mr. Hoover's own Washington *Herald* declares that "the American conscience, the American sense of right and humanity, rebels against any political condition being held as a bar" to the response of the American people to the call of the starving. "It is the heart of America that goes out to the starving of Russia to save the children, who are guilty of nothing, not even of their parentage, surely not of an imposed government." However much Soviet incompetence is responsible for existing conditions in Russia, "humanity cannot let that bar us from aiding the suffering children and sick," says the Newark *Evening News*, and the New York *World* agrees that "when the people of a great nation face overwhelming disaster, it is time to put aside political and economic prejudices and go to their assistance in the name of humanity." Or, as *The Evening World* puts it, "simple humanitarianism without regard to political opinions is the only policy worth considering." The cry for aid from starving Russia, we read in the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, "is a cry from the weak which the strong can always afford to hear." While Mr. Hoover's organization is being built up in Russia, we read in *The New Republic*, "there is one thing that Americans who want to help starving Russians can do immediately: they can send their contributions to the Americans Friends Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, and so make use of a genuinely impartial agency which for some time has been distributing food, clothing, and medicines in the heart of Soviet Russia."

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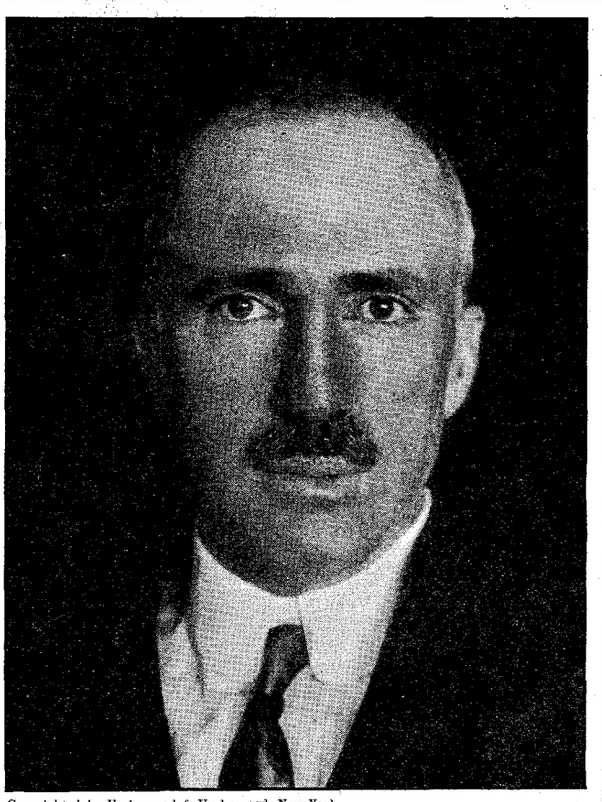
TACKLING THE TAMMANY TIGER

MAYOR HYLAN, OF NEW YORK, three months before the municipal election, and before he has been renominated, finds himself a 2 to 1 favorite in the betting despite the fact that practically every New York newspaper is against him. In the opinion of the Brooklyn *Citizen*, one of the few dailies supporting the present city administration, "it is not in the power of any opposition to prevent the people of New York from reelecting the Mayor who has won their confidence." But the campaign to accomplish that very thing was launched a few days ago when Borough President Henry H. Curran, Republican, was unanimously indorsed by several organizations united into a Republican-Coalition movement. "With him as Mayor," thinks the Democratic New York *World*, "New York, the most stupidly, the most extravagantly, and the most wastefully governed city in the world, will be rescued from the miserable condition to which it has fallen as a result of Hylan ignorance and Hylan incompetency." But before Mr. Curran can be elected, it is pointed out, he must first win in the September primaries against three other active candidates for the Mayoralty.



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THE FUSION CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

Henry H. Curran, who has been chosen by anti-Tammany organizations, to head the ticket in the approaching city election.

The fight is now against the same elements which defeated Mitchel, an independent Democrat, in 1917. The issues are the ordinary ones regarding street-car fares, electricity and gas rates, and "home rule." Mayor Hylan's régime, of course, is under fire, notice being taken of His Honor's "increase in the budget of $134,400,000, and the tax rate on an average of 74 points, both of which contributed to the enormous increase in rents paid by every tenant in the city," as an opposition writer puts it.

As was the case with Mitchel, every paper of large circulation in New York, except *The American* and *The Evening Journal*, whether Democratic or Republican, is for Curran for Mayor. Forty-four years old, a graduate of Yale and of the New York Law School, formerly President of the Board of Aldermen, Magistrate, Major in the 77th Division during the war, and now Borough President, he is looked upon by the New York *Evening Mail* as one having "the knowledge, character, and purpose to make the best Mayor this town has ever had." "Few men ever nominated for Mayor of New York have been as matured in their special fitness," agrees the New York *Tribune*. As *The World* sets forth his record and qualifications:

"Mr. Curran is Mayor-size, fully qualified by ability, by character, by training, by experience, and by knowledge of city affairs for the office. What is equally to the point, he has been right on every issue of municipal government which will enter into the campaign.

"As an Alderman, as a Magistrate, and as President of the Borough of Manhattan, Mr. Curran has rendered honest and intelligent public service. He was one of the first of New York Republicans to protest vigorously against Governor Miller's program to deprive the city of any voice in the settlement of its traction problems, and the arguments that he presented at that time have never been satisfactorily answered from Albany.

"To him belongs the credit also for the one effective measure taken by the city government to solve the housing problem by encouraging building. The tax-exemption ordinance was his plan, and he was active also in the contest to block Mayor Hylan's extravagant court-house policy. Out of this fight on the part of *The World* came the building investigation by Mr. Untermyer and the Lockwood Committee which the Mayor tried to discredit.

"What *The World* particularly likes about Major Curran is the way in which he sticks to the issues of the campaign and refuses to exploit his military career. Millions of men who served acceptably in the Army during the war are not qualified to be Mayor of New York. New York is not going to vote about the war; it is going to vote about municipal government. And if it votes half-way intelligently Henry Curran will be the next Mayor."

The New York *Globe*, *The Evening Post*, *The Sun*, *The Evening World*, *The Times*, and the Brooklyn *Eagle* all agree with the papers just quoted that, in the words of *The Evening World*, "Mr. Curran, by experience, by ability, and by his record, is the one man best qualified to oppose Hylan and Hylanism." With a great majority of the city's press with him, therefore, what are his chances of being elected? Are they any better than Mitchel's were four years ago? As Harry Kingsbury sympathetically sums them up in *The Tribune*:

"The Republican-Coalitionists have an unseen but important advantage at the start, according to the politicians, in the fact that it has always proved difficult to reelect a Mayor under any conditions. Mayoralty renominations in the past have generally spelled defeat for the candidate.

"The independent voters, who usually constitute a third or more of the enrolled voters in the city and are the factors in swinging elections against Tammany—or at least a large part of them—can be depended upon to vote for a change of administration upon general principles.

"While all the Republican leaders recognize the necessity of fusion against Tammany, it is reasonable to assume that the emphatic protest against things Democratic last year will be reflected in some measure in the coming municipal election.

"The leaders who have weathered other anti-Tammany campaigns declare that the real issues in the coming election are not new. It is the old Tammany system of spoils and patronage dealt out to incompetent heelers of the organization, resulting in extravagance and waste of the people's money, corruption and mismanagement of city government."

The Socialist New York *Call*, however, has little patience with either side. "Between the Tammany pot and the Republican-Fusion kettle the voter may take his choice," caustically remarks *The Call;* "either way he will get the same sort of deal, and the game will cost him a pretty penny before it is over."

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THE GOOD SAMARITAN.
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

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SPREEING WITH OUR MONEY.
—McCay in the New York *American*.

TWO IDEAS ABOUT WHERE OUR MONEY GOES.

WHAT ABOUT THAT $10,000,000,000?

IF A MAN IS OWED $10 by various neighbors, there is no question about the proper procedure; but if a nation is owed $10,000,000,000 by various other nations, the matter of squaring accounts is so complicated that the welfare of the world may depend upon the answer. The United States is now in the position of this creditor nation, observes the Boston *Globe*, and the whole troublesome matter, reopened by the action of the Senate in giving Secretary of the Treasury Mellon a free hand to "dicker" for a settlement, seems likely to become one of our "hardy political perennials." A statement of the sums due us, on which the interest alone now amounts to nearly $1,000,000,000, is presented by the New York *Herald* as follows:

Great Britain	$4,166,318,358	Greece	$15,000,000
France	3,350,762,930	Esthonia	13,999,144
Italy	1,648,034,050	Cuba	9,025,500
Belgium	375,280,147	Armenia	11,959,917
Russia	192,601,297	Finland	8,281,926
Poland	135,661,659	Latvia	5,132,286
Czecho-Slovakia	91,179,527	Lithuania	4,981,627
Serbia	51,153,159	Hungary	1,685,835
Roumania	36,128,494	Liberia	26,000
Austria	24,055,708		

Here is a situation that calls for a good collector, declare observers ranging from Mr. Hearst's string of somewhat anti-foreign journals to so conservative an authority as the New York *Journal of Commerce*. Let these foreign governments pay up, and without any delay, demands the New York *Evening Journal*, observing editorially: "These foreign debtors say they need the money. No doubt they do. But it happens to be our money, and they ought to pay us the interest when it falls due and instalments of at least a thousand million a year." The editor argues:

"That would reduce our taxation by over fifteen hundred millions. With such a burden cast off business would begin to prosper and industry to hum.

"The unemployed would go to work. They would have wages to buy things with. Farm and factory production would respond. The whole country would be helped."

"Does not Mr. Mellon know," demands *The Freeman* (New York), taking up a similar line of argument, "that every dollar of interest which these countries default has to be made up in taxes by the people of this country, and simply amounts to a new loan to those countries from the pockets of the American taxpayers?" We are entitled, also, to inquire what is being done with our money, believes this writer, who observes:

"Two recent dispatches from London throw considerable light on the subject. From the first, it appears that Europe, exclusive of Great Britain, has some 3,334,067 men under arms; a goodly number to be held out of productive pursuits at a time when the economic structure of Europe is—what it is! Of this number we learn that France, which owes this country $284,148,863 in deferred interest payments alone, is supporting an army of 809,652 men, a military establishment four times as large as this country is able to afford; while France's jackal, Poland, has 600,000 men under arms. Italy, owing us interest to the amount of $161,078,880, has an army of 300,000 men; and little Belgium, owing $34,007,409, is still somehow able to support a military establishment of 105,000 men."

Senator Borah, in the United States Senate, presented similar figures and estimated that we are "virtually loaning foreign countries $1,000,000, per day through failure to collect our debts." He urged that we "use our position as world creditor to make disarmament a necessity," by demanding that the nations disarm or "pay up."

"But how can we make them pay up?" asks the *New Republic*. And, anyway, "who, more than Senator Borah, is responsible for the present size of the French Army?" demands the Brooklyn *Eagle*, leading the predominant volume of comment which favors funding the debt. "Had the United States ratified the Versailles Treaty and joined the League of Nations, France would have no reason or excuse for maintaining such an army, and her militarists would long ago have been swept from power."

We must fund the debt, since by no possibility can it be repaid at the present time, this paper believes in common with the Providence *Journal*, the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, New York *World*, Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune*, and numerous others. In other words, as the New York *Evening Mail* puts it, all Mr. Mellon or any one else might do is "to procure a change in the form of these debts from 'dead' non-negotiable credits

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into live bonds which the Treasurer can sell or exchange." Secretary Mellon has explained that no German reparation bonds, nor any bonds of several of the smaller and weaker nations, now held by England, will be acceptable. The sooner the funding bonds are received, the Chicago *Daily News* and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* point out, the sooner "the revenue therefrom derived will to that extent lighten the burden of the American taxpayer." But when it comes to funding this debt, says *The New Republic*—

HE IS A GO-GETTER.

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

"We trust that the Government will tell the truth about the financial condition of the majority of our debtors before it undertakes to float a popular loan in their behalf—a Slavery loan, shall we call it?

"For while the nations in our debt mean to pay, if we insist on it, the payment will entail sacrifices that are incompatible with any other status than that of slavery."

With the exception of England, the writer declares, our European debtors are so heavily involved that domestic debts are, even in the case of France, three or four times as heavy a burden as our national debt. Italy's case is worse, and "as for Poland, Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia, Czarist Russia, and the rest of our debtors, the less we think about our claims on them the richer we shall feel." Instead of demanding a mass of "very dubious paper" the writer urges that we cancel these debts, since both "President Harding and Secretary Mellon know that we will never collect on the better part of them, and that we could put the whole world on a better footing by remitting them." Not only morally but economically on a better footing, declares M. D. M. Robertson, an Alabama financier and business man, writing in the Birmingham *News*. Far from being likely to receive any benefits from the payment of the money due us, he believes that this tremendous sum, coming to us in a golden stream, would "act as destructively on our foreign commerce as would a stream of lava from an overflowing volcano on a fertile country, destroying the crops and making barren the soil." With equal eloquence he attacks our moral right to the $10,000,000,000 legally due us:

"Had these United States declared war in July, 1914, when the war began, our war cost would have been at least $75,000,000,000 instead of the $25,000,000,000 it was. While they were pouring out their blood on the battle-field in a cause that was justly ours, they were pouring out their gold to us in payment of the very materials with which to fight for us. *America has not paid her just share of the cost of the world-war, and until she does so she is to pay a frightful price in the form of business depression, unemployment, and loss of world prestige.*

"This tremendous sum which they paid America has upset the financial equilibrium of the world, as we can so clearly see in the depreciated currency of all nations.

"And now the question comes, What are we to do about the money still due us? As an act not only of simple justice but of healthy world conditions, we can use the $10,000,000,000 war debt due us from Europe to wipe out the war debt due from nation to nation in Europe, and thus hasten the day of reconstruction by twenty-five years. The act on our part would not only rehabilitate Europe and world business, but it would be a blessing that would reach every fireside in America."

WHAT JAPAN WILL TALK ABOUT

AN ANCHOR TO WINDWARD is seen by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* in the last paragraph of the Japanese Government's note accepting President Harding's invitation to attend the conference on Pacific problems and the limitation of armament. For it is the Japanese view that the agenda of the conference or program of topics to be discust, should "be arranged in accordance with the main object of the discussion," disarmament, and that "problems such as are of sole concern to certain particular Powers," and "such matters as may be regarded accomplished facts, should be scrupulously avoided." Editors throughout the country pounce upon this "ingenious stipulation," as the Kansas City *Star* terms it. For weeks they waited for Japan to accept the invitation which Great Britain, France, Italy, and China availed themselves of almost by return cable, and when the Tokyo Government finally "accepted with reservations," they began to wonder just what "accomplished facts" are. Of course, explains *The Ledger*, "it is extremely probable that the Japanese answer was devised in part with a view to home consumption," while the Newark *Evening News* intimates that Japan learned a lesson at the Portsmouth conference in 1905, when the Powers concerned refused to allow her claims upon the Czar's Government for indemnity. But she had entered into these negotiations without reservations, points out this paper, and was forced to accept the decisions rendered there.

While recollections of the Portsmouth conference is thought by *The News* to account for Japan's caution in the present instance, the New York *Globe* maintains that Japan so phrased her reservations that "she may either waive them or push them to the limit without inconsistency." "Her way to withdraw is left clear if the conference fails to go to suit her," adds *The Globe*. Furthermore, "this suave statement carefully avoids any indication of the Japanese position," avers the Detroit *Free Press*, while the Kansas City *Star* wonders "just what Japan *is* willing to talk about." "It is what Japan regards as accomplished facts that constitutes the Pacific problems, and upon the settlement of these problems depends the solution of the limitation-of-armaments problem," further declares *The Star*, "and Japan might as well have stipulated that she should not be asked to discuss armament either, for armament is an accomplished fact." Continues this paper:

"This Government does not concede that the bestowal upon Japan of the Yap mandate is an accomplished fact. That arrangement was not assented to by the United States, which was not a signatory to the Treaty under which the mandate was given, altho it participated in the victory of which that Treaty was the seal. It has protested against that mandate and notified the Powers of its insistence that the subject be reopened. No discussion of the Pacific question could go very far without the settlement of this point on a basis satisfactory to this country.

"This country does not want Yap for itself, but it wants the cable rights internationalized. America's interest in China's

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political and territorial integrity is as unselfish. It has never agreed to the present disposition of Shantung, nor has it assented to the Japanese policy toward China generally that if carried to its logical conclusion would largely close that country to Western commercial penetration.

"There are no Pacific questions of sole concern to any particular Power. All are of mutual concern, and that is why the conference is to discuss them. If every Power took the Japanese view as regards its own particular concerns there could be no discussion at all, and consequently no hope of accommodation or of an end to the present competitive armament."

"Twenty-one topics, including Yap, Shantung, and the occupation of Siberia, will be excluded by Japan from the conference on the ground that they are accomplished facts," says an Associated Press cable from Tokyo, quoting the *Asahi Shimbun* of that city. The Troy *Record*, however, thinks "it will be impossible for Japan to refuse to discuss certain problems without danger of isolating herself from the other Powers." "That the other Powers will concede the correctness of Japan's view in this respect is highly improbable," agrees the Detroit *Free Press*. Nor, believes this paper, "is it likely that Japan will stick to such arguments."

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* points out that Japan "is being asked to give up her own claims in half a dozen controversies," and goes on to suggest that the Nipponese Government "might be placated for concessions on these points by agreement among the Powers to withdraw objections to her exploitation, say, of Manchuria." As the Washington *Star* notes, "Japan is in a peculiar position, with political difficulties at home that necessitate a most careful approach to the conference table." "The demand of the people grows continually for relief from the burden of armament," cables the editor of *Asahi Shimbun* (Osaka) to the New York *World*, while the editor of *Jiji Shimpo* (Tokyo) agrees that "the intelligent elements of Japan are sincerely anxious that the object of limitation of armaments be attained."

One reason why Japan wishes to maintain friendly relations with the United States, J. J. Underwood writes from first-hand knowledge in the Seattle *Times*, is that "80 per cent. of her overseas commerce is with this country." But Japan, he points out, also wishes to retain the hold she acquired during the war on the three railroads controlling Manchuria and eastern Siberia. As Mr. Underwood sees some of Japan's difficulties:

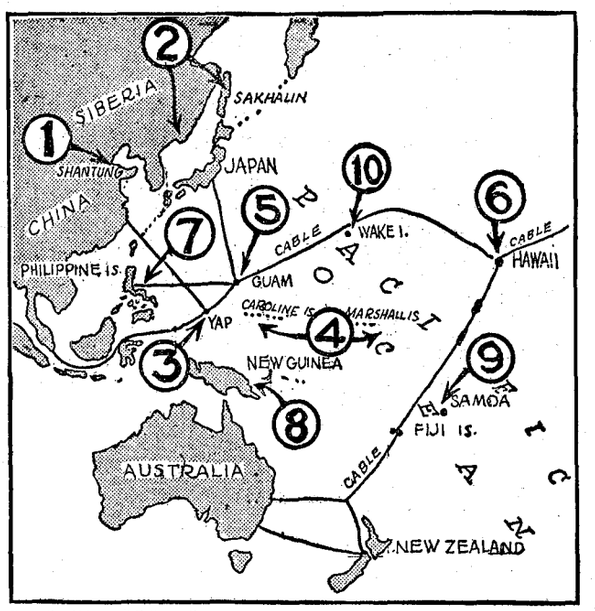
"If Japan can hold these railroads and the ports of entry, as she does at present, she will be in position to dominate the trade of an empire roughly 3,000 miles long and 2,000 wide. Possession of the railroads and ports of entry will give her a tremendous advantage over her competitors.

"Japanese occupation of Siberia, Manchuria, and the northern half of the island of Sakhalin is the subject in which Japan is most interested. Shantung and Yap are incidental. This territory embraces an empire considerably larger than the United States and quite as rich in natural resources. It is the territory from which much of the commerce of the future will flow. If Japan, either by treaty, concession, or otherwise, continues to dominate this territory, business will be conducted only with Japanese merchants acting as middlemen. Japan already has many concessions in Siberia; it has practically annexed the northern half of the island of Sakhalin, and it has dominated Manchuria since defeating the Russians in the war of 1903–04.

"Japan itself, with a land area somewhat smaller than the State of California, and only about one-third of that area arable, must have room for her increasing population. Japan has a population of about 65,000,000 and her increase is about 600,000 per annum. She may give up her hold on Siberia, but it is not likely that she will part with either Korea or Manchuria without a struggle."

Japan's problems are also compared to those of Germany before the war by the Baltimore *American*. Whereas Mesopotamia was looked upon with covetous eyes by Germany, according to *The American*, "China is Japan's natural field for exploitation." Continues this paper:

"Japan, like Germany, is a late *entrant* into the family of great nations. She has the same problems of overpopulation, the same need of colonial expansion. She is filled to overflowing and her economic resources are inadequate to support the industrial life which, after a certain concentration of population has been reached, becomes the only life possible. In the earlier days a nation that filled up could continue to grow through the establishment of colonies. Germany found all the best ground preempted; and her insistence on a place in the sun, as of right, rendered war inevitable. The specific problem in her case was solved by the process of decimation, just as has happened again and again in all stages of history when peoples clashed on issues of land-hunger and the stronger went onward, the weaker down. But the war did not settle the principle. That is coming up for decision in this mighty conference, with Japan the subject."



From the Chicago "Tribune."

PACIFIC TALKING POINTS.

Discussions of the Far-East problem at Washington are likely to involve Japanese possession of (1) the Shantung peninsula, Japanese occupation of (2) the Siberian coast and the Russian half of Sakhalin, (3) Yap, Japanese mandates over (4) the Caroline and Marshall islands, the American naval bases at (5) Guam and (6) Hawaii, (7) the Philippines, (8) the German part of New Guinea assigned to Australia, (9) the German portion of the Samoan Islands assigned to New Zealand, and (10) Wake Island, belonging to the United States.

While the Administration is said to entertain great hopes for the success of the coming conference, and editors in general expect definite results from it, *The New Republic* (New York) warns us to be prepared for any eventualities. Says this weekly:

"We are under no illusion that the conference to assemble in Washington will forge a perfect agreement, one that will set at rest forever all fears of a disastrous naval war on the Pacific. Every nation represented will send diplomats instructed to win whatever nationalistic advantage can be won. There will be deep secrecy and propagandistic 'leaks,' reported coalitions of two nations to rob a third, efforts to exclude vital matters and waste time on matters not pertinent; in short, all the devices of bedevilment known to statecraft. And whatever agreements may be arrived at will later be dodged by one signatory or another; and further, unfounded accusations of bad faith will be floated by the yellow press and the armament interests. If the agreement involves substantial restriction of armament, it may certainly be predicted that within a few years we shall be regaled with rumors of Japanese ship-building in secret harbors, of ships officially rated as light armored that are really heavy armored, of improved guns and explosives that wholly disturb the stipulated naval equilibrium, and the like. . . . . .

"If the conference is to achieve results, it will be partly because considerations of nationalistic advantage demand the elimination of the risk of a Pacific war, but chiefly because public opinion demands definite steps toward peace."

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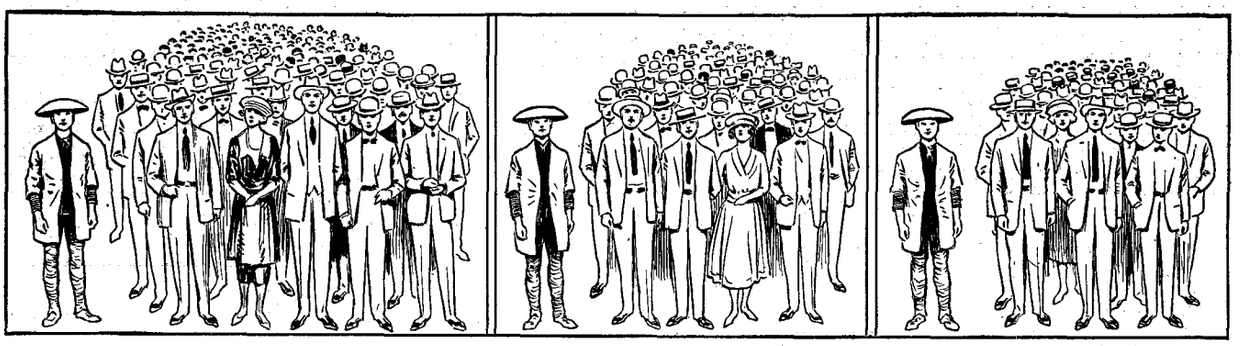

IN 1900—ONE JAPANESE TO 131 OTHERS. IN 1910—ONE JAPANESE TO 71 OTHERS. IN 1920—ONE JAPANESE TO 60 OTHERS.

RELATIVE INCREASE OF JAPANESE POPULATION IN THE PACIFIC-COAST STATES.

DEPORTING JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA

"TURLOCKIAN BONEHEADS" is the opprobrious epithet which the Berkeley *Times* hurls at itinerant workers and residents of Turlock, Cal., who deported by moonlight fifty or sixty Japanese melon-pickers and conveyed them by motor-trucks to neighboring towns. "From such little incidents greater troubles grow," remarks the Buffalo *Commercial*, while the New York *Times* reminds us that the Turlock case is particularly embarrassing to the Federal Government at this time because of Japan's recent acceptance of the invitation to the conference to discuss Pacific questions and disarmament. What the Japanese Consul-General at San Francisco terms "the most deplorable affair of its kind in California" since he has been in office was caused, say California papers, by the apparent willingness of Japanese to pick melons for sixteen cents a crate, whereas white men had been receiving twenty-five cents—the union rate. By sending a few score Japanese workers to the next town in motor-trucks, argued the white men, the importation of more Japanese laborers would be prevented. Accordingly, this was done, not alone by itinerant pickers, say California dispatches, but by a mob 60 per cent. of which consisted of Turlockians. The method used by the mob, we are told, was to arouse the intended victim, give him a certain time in which to dress and collect his belongings, then order him into the motor-truck that was to take him away. The result was that the next day saw a general exodus of Japanese, altho Japanese landholders, who were not disturbed by the mob, remained.

Tokyo papers noted this deportation from the fruit ranches, and characterized it as "barbarous, uncivilized, and a disgrace to America," in the words of the *Hochi Shimbun*. In fact, "the American Government is no better than the Russian Government if it can not be held to responsibility for this outrage," says the *Yorodzu Chobo*. And the Philadelphia *Record* reminds us that "when some of our people are maltreated in Mexico or Turkey or China, there is a loud demand that the Navy should be sent thither."

"No matter how we feel about the Japanese here in California, we can not or should not forget that we as individuals are not the vested authority of the State," the Berkeley *Times* further declares. As Governor Stephens states:

"Anti-Japanese demonstrations are not sanctioned by the better citizenship. Officers and order-loving citizens will make a grave mistake if another such occurrence is permitted. California is the leader among the States in the movement, that is now nation-wide, for the complete cessation of immigration to America of all peoples inalienable to citizenship. Every happening such as that at Turlock materially injures our cause and sets us back tremendously. The people of California will insist upon the due observance of the rights of the Japanese and other aliens now resident in California."

Practically all the California papers which we have seen are with the Governor in his desire for law and order. "Japanese who are lawfully in this State are entitled to every protection with which the State and nation can surround them," maintains the San Francisco *Chronicle*, while the Oakland *Tribune* deplores the "regrettable occurrences at Turlock," and pleads that the good name of California be preserved. "Mob action must not be tolerated, no matter who are the victims," agrees the Fresno *Republican*, which goes on:

"The very fact that we as a measure of public policy object to more Japanese coming to America and object to Japanese acquiring a hold on land titles, should make us the more careful to assure to Japanese in the United States the peaceful right of residence, undisturbed by noisy clamor. Race antipathy may in an orderly way become the basis for certain legislation. It must not become provocative of mob violence."

But the Sacramento *Bee* asserts that "the Japanese have no one to blame but themselves for the disregard in which they are held in California," altho it deplores the use of force by mobs in any case. And the reason the Japanese are unpopular, declares this paper, is that "they insist on building in this State an empire of their own." Nevertheless, it adds—

"Some good may come out of evil in the present clashes between Americans and Japanese, if it brings our national Government to a realization that immediate action is necessary to stop completely and forever any further immigration of laborers from Japan, as well as to insure by constitutional amendment that the children of those now here shall not become citizens through the mere accident of birth."

	1900					1910					1920				
	Japanese Population				Other Population	Japanese Population				Other Population	Japanese Population				Other Population
	Male	Female	Total	Per C.		Male	Female	Total	Per C.		Male	Female	Total	Per C.	
California	9,598	553	10,151	0.7	1,474,902	35,116	6,240	41,356	1.7	2,336,193	44,364	25,832	70,196	2.0	3,356,665
Oregon	2,405	96	2,501	0.6	411,035	3,124	294	3,418	0.5	669,347	2,722	1,300	4,022	0.5	779,367
Washington	5,432	185	5,617	1.1	512,486	11,241	1,688	12,929	1.1	1,129,061	11,173	5,941	17,114	1.3	1,339,507
Total	17,435	834	18,269	2.4	2,398,423	49,481	8,222	57,703	3.3	4,134,601	58,259	33,073	91,332	3.8	5,475,539

AS THE CENSUS-TAKERS REPORT THE JAPANESE POPULATION ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

"The percentage of Japanese may be small, as Easterners point out, but the argument that the Japanese constitute no problem worthy of national attention is the same argument that was used regarding the presence of additional negro slaves," the Sacramento *Union* contends.

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

WHAT Ireland needs is twin beds.—*Indianapolis News.*

A HEN in the city is worth two in the country.—*Fresno Herald.*

SOVIET Russia hungers, after unrighteousness.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

FOR that matter, the sun never sets on the Japanese flag.—*Meriden Journal.*

AND yet we must take an interest in Europe before we can take any out.—*Bridgeport Star.*

IT begins to look as if all that will be left of Turkey in Asia Minor is a Greece spot.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

ANOTHER thing which inclines China to disarmament is that her Navy is chiefly junk anyhow.—*Dallas News.*

A TAXI-DRIVER drove off with $70,000 in gems and was arrested, probably on a charge of exceeding the legal fare.—*New York World.*

GREEKS are reported to be taking cities from the Turks with great rapidity, but they seem always to be the same cities.—*Chicago News.*

"Is our Government sound?" asks a contemporary. Yes, mostly, we should say.—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

A TAX on tax suggestions ought to fill the Treasury.—*New York Evening Post.*

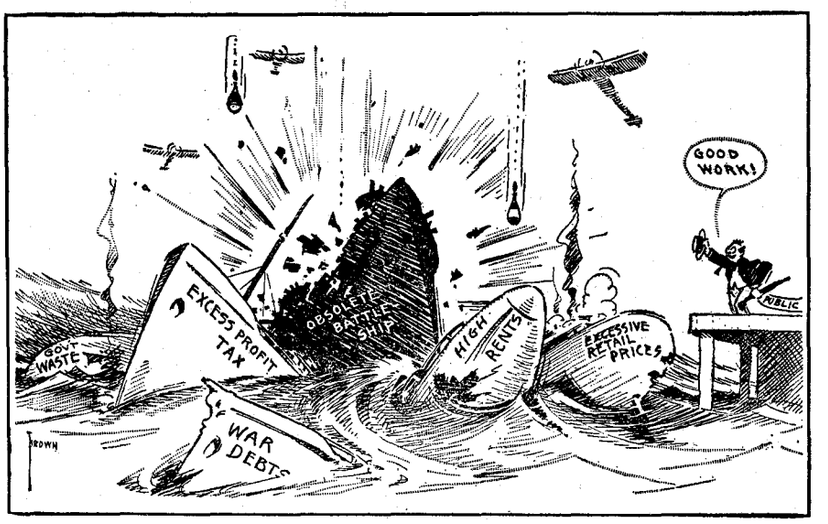
"BUY coal now," says Secretary Hoover—but his salary is $12,000 a year.—*Boston Globe.*

MAN has conquered the air. The young lady at the piano next door hasn't.—*Detroit News.*

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES to the line and lets the chips fall where they may.—*Greenville* (*S. C.*) *Piedmont.*

IT's a blessing that Heinie constructed his obstructions out of barbed wire and not American red tape.—*Greenville* (*S. C.*) *Piedmont.*

OF course, arrangements will be made to give the disarmament congress the latest reports of the Greco-Turkish War.—*New York World.*



TOO BAD THEY CAN'T SINK ALL LEFT-OVERS FROM THE WAR.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

SIGN on disarmament conference mat should read: "All ye who enter here abandon politics."—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE armament industry owes a great debt to the man who began the practise of sending ultimatums.—*Waterbury Democrat.*

THE only objection to these unpopular laws that can't be enforced is the fact that they frequently are.—*Baltimore Evening Sun.*

AT least, women on the Disarmament Conference Commission ought to be an assurance against secret diplomacy.—*Dallas News.*

THE thought of a national debt second to none isn't quite so thrilling as the thought of a navy second to none.—*New Britain Herald.*

THE disarmament paradox is that the nations would be more effective at waste-squeezing, if they were armless.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

IF, as it has been said, high freight rates are at the bottom of the business depression, it is a pretty lofty depression.—*Wilmington News-Journal.*

THE number and variety of Russian crown jewels on the market makes us wonder how the refugees got them out without freight-cars.—*Baltimore Evening Sun.*

SOME farmers are beginning to remark that they are receiving less rain under the Republican Administration than they did under Wilson.—*Chicago News.*

THE world is becoming safer in some respects: you never hear now of a lady catching her heel in the ruffle of her dress and falling down-stairs.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

A HEAD-LINE in THE LITERARY DIGEST declares "America the Most Religious Country on Earth." That's rather rough on the others.—*Greenville* (*S. C.*) *Piedmont.*

AFTER our performance relative to the Versailles Treaty we can not well object to Japan's entering the proposed disarmament conference "with reservations."—*Columbus Dispatch.*

READING that adding twenty-five members to the House of Representatives, as proposed, will cost the country $500,000 a year, Uncle Silas is certain to remark "'Taint wu'th it!"—*Boston Globe.*

IRELAND may yet accept a limited divorce.—*Asheville Times.*

JAPAN will play, but will bring her own dice.—*Chicago Tribune.*

DISARMAMENT should include tar and feathers.—*Newspaper Enterprise.*

THE man who gets busy is the man who gets business.—*New York World.*

WOULD a Dominion of Ireland include New York City?—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE annoying part of the labor situation is the lack of situations.—*Hartford Times.*

THE public be damned has its modern equivalent in "public be taxed."—*Wall Street Journal.*

WHEN the Navy runs out of German ships as targets the Shipping Board can supply more.—*Wall Street Journal.*

CHEER up. Business could be a heap worse. Just suppose you were a Russian soap importer.—*Dallas News.*

AS we understand Lord Northcliffe, you can't disarm nations till you have disarmed suspicion.—*New York World.*

ALL the dove of peace seems to do is to hover over Ireland. — *Wall Street Journal.*

TO the tariff enthusiasts a thing of duty is a joy forever.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

AND Congress throws the hungry taxpayer a copy of *The Congressional Record.* — *Wall Street Journal.*

PEACE may come to Ireland, but it is certain to be followed by a terrible epidemic of ennui.—*New York World.*

JAPAN favors open discussion of the open-door policy in China, having recently put a new screen on it.—*Kansas City Star.*

THE Greeks are having continued success, but it will stop when they try to collect indemnity from the Turks.—*Louisville Times.*

A PROPHETESS says France is at the beginning of her golden age. Not unless it is also a parentage.—*Pueblo Star-Journal.*

IT looks now as tho this country will get Bergdoll about the same time that the British hang the Kaiser.—*Baltimore American.*

EVERY normal man has two great ambitions. First, to own his home. Second, to own a car to get away from his home.—*Life.*

ALL nations struggle to win foreign markets; and then the winner is a "sinister menace to the peace of the world."—*Palatka News.*

FUTURE wars will be fought in the air, say military experts. But that is no reason for leaving future peace there.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

FOR a long time the Government offered thrift stamps with one hand and threw away the people's money with the other.—*Atchison Globe.*

THE difficult part of the task is to make peace with Germany without seeming to admit that Wilson was right about anything.—*Baltimore Sun.*

BERLIN is said to be bitterly disappointed at the peace terms of the United States. We seem to have heard something like this before.—*New York Evening Post.*

PRESIDENT of the Dairymen's League was a trifle indiscreet when he announced that the price of milk would be advanced on account of drought.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WE hope Mr. Dawes carries out his purpose of suppressing *The Congressional Record.* It will save money and keep members from talking so much.—*New York World.*

IRELAND has no compunctions about asking England to live with an independent nation situated but a few miles to starboard. Isn't she willing to do the same thing herself?—*Dallas News.*

ANOTHER thing worrying the country during the heated season is whether Congress means to place imethylphenylenediemelie and tetramethyldiamindiphenylmethane on the free list.—*Indianapolis News.*

IT is suggested that the Constitution be taught in the schools. It won't do. Children would become radicals and grow up to demand all the liberties the Constitution guarantees.—*Colorado Springs Gazette.*

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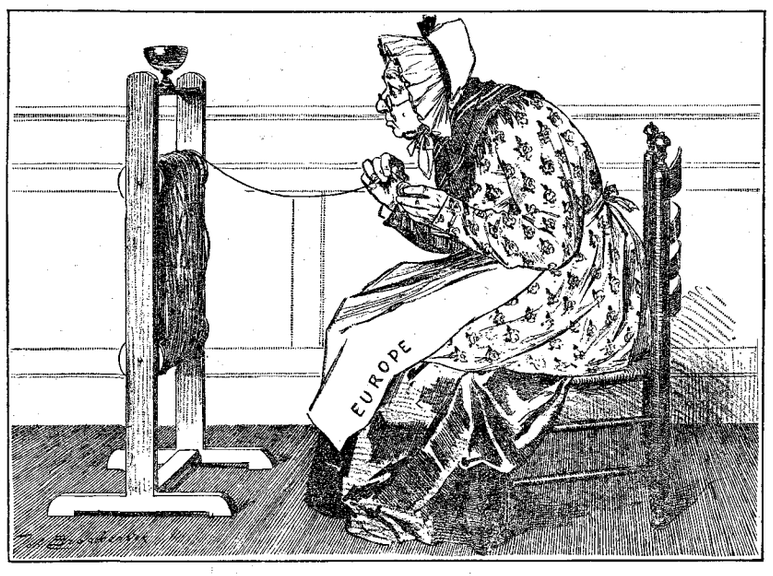
FOREIGN COMMENT

OVERRATING THE PACIFIC

IT IS A MISTAKE to assume that Europe has lost its position as the center of world affairs, is the warning uttered in connection with the British Imperial Conference in London with the suggestion that statesmen will do well to keep this in mind when they are inclined to overestimate the importance of the Far East in after-war adjustments. Asia may in due course attain a status of superiority to Europe, it is said, but the task of bringing Europe back to normal life is "vastly easier than that of lifting Asia and expanding its wealth and activity." America, playing a lone hand, might develop a great civilization of its own, but only after long years of toil, and it is asserted that she can attain fullest expansion solely "as a component part of the civilization which has its roots in Europe." The force of these suggestions is intensified by the fact that they proceed from the Far East itself, where the Kobe *Japan Chronicle* is among English-language journals in that section which believe the Pacific has "received rather more attention of late than it deserves." The importance of the Far East, we are assured, depends upon the revival of Europe. America may do something for the development of Asia, but the impoverishment of Europe will deprive Asia of the means of growth. Therefore—



THE EUROPEAN SNARL.

MOTHER EUROPE—"Shall I ever get the ball rolled again?"

—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

"Unless for the next fifty years the attention of statesmen is concentrated on the revival of Europe, then the importance of the Far East and the Pacific will be only the importance of the one-eyed man in the country of the blind. As it is, the preoccupation of Europe with its attempt at suicide has had the most deplorable effects on China, whose condition worsens from day to day. It has also had a disturbing effect on India, where a spirit of unrest threatens to throw many years' work into the melting-pot. In Japan itself the effects have been anything but reassuring. We have, it is true, a naval personnel more numerous than that of Germany in 1914, but we also have an economic system which seems to be unable to strike a balance between prices and wages. There are serious enough problems in the Far East and the Pacific, but unless the center of gravity remains in the countries facing the Atlantic there is very little hope of any profitable settlement of those problems. If Europe goes down in ruin, there may spring up a new civilization in Asia to lead the world, tho it is far more likely that the western, hemisphere will be the home of the next attempt of man to civilize himself; but a new Asiatic culture would be a growth needing much more than fifty years and having nothing to do with what the Imperial Conference and present-day Europe think. Just at the present moment the Imperial Conference appears to be used as a means of diverting attention from the affairs of Europe which are being so wofully mismanaged by superimperialists. It is by the restoration of central Europe that our civilization stands or falls—including the civilization of America—and it is deplorable that a statesman of the eminence of General Smuts gives his benediction to adventures in the Pacific instead of a concentration on the problem of Europe. There is no reason why Asia should not in due course rise to a position equal to, and perhaps superior to, that of Europe. But if Europe loses its leadership now, the development of Asia will be retarded and perhaps prevented thereby."

The Japan Chronicle's reference to General Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, concerns his speech at the opening of the Imperial Conference in London, and it takes objection to his contention that as a result of the war, the countries of Europe have largely lost their power and position and that for the next fifty years the world's problems will center in the Far East and the Pacific. The first part of the statement is true enough, this Kobe journal admits, but holds there is room to doubt whether the world's great problems will be transferred to the Far East. No doubt, "if international intrigue continues in its old maleficent courses," the Far East may become the center of the world's problems in the same manner as the Balkans used to be, yet "not because of inherent importance, but simply because of the competition for political influence and for markets." We read then:

"The end of the war finds the United States financially the greatest Power in the world. Even if the world at large decided that the repayment of its fantastic loans was impossible and there was a general repudiation, the United States would still retain this premier position. And tho there is still room for exploitation within American borders, there is a strong inclination toward the investment of surplus wealth abroad, which had for so many years been characteristic of British enterprise. Such a development must necessarily have a great influence in changing the center of economic gravity, but, weakened as they may be by war, the European countries retain so much importance that it may be said of them that if they do not count in comparison with the Far East and the Pacific, then the Far East and the Pacific are hardly worth counting. From the American point of view Europe is divided by its armed frontiers and by its customs barriers, and, indeed, this is so far true that Europe's salvation depends largely on the extent to which these divisions can be diminished instead of heightened, as the tendency is to heighten them to-day. But there is a common culture of Europe which binds it together, a vast and active population, and an amount of wealth and resource that still leave it collectively first among the continents. Asia, on a greater area, has a vaster population, but, war-stricken as Europe is, and torn by division where healing is most needed, the task of bringing Europe into action again is vastly easier than that of lifting Asia and expanding its wealth and activity. Were

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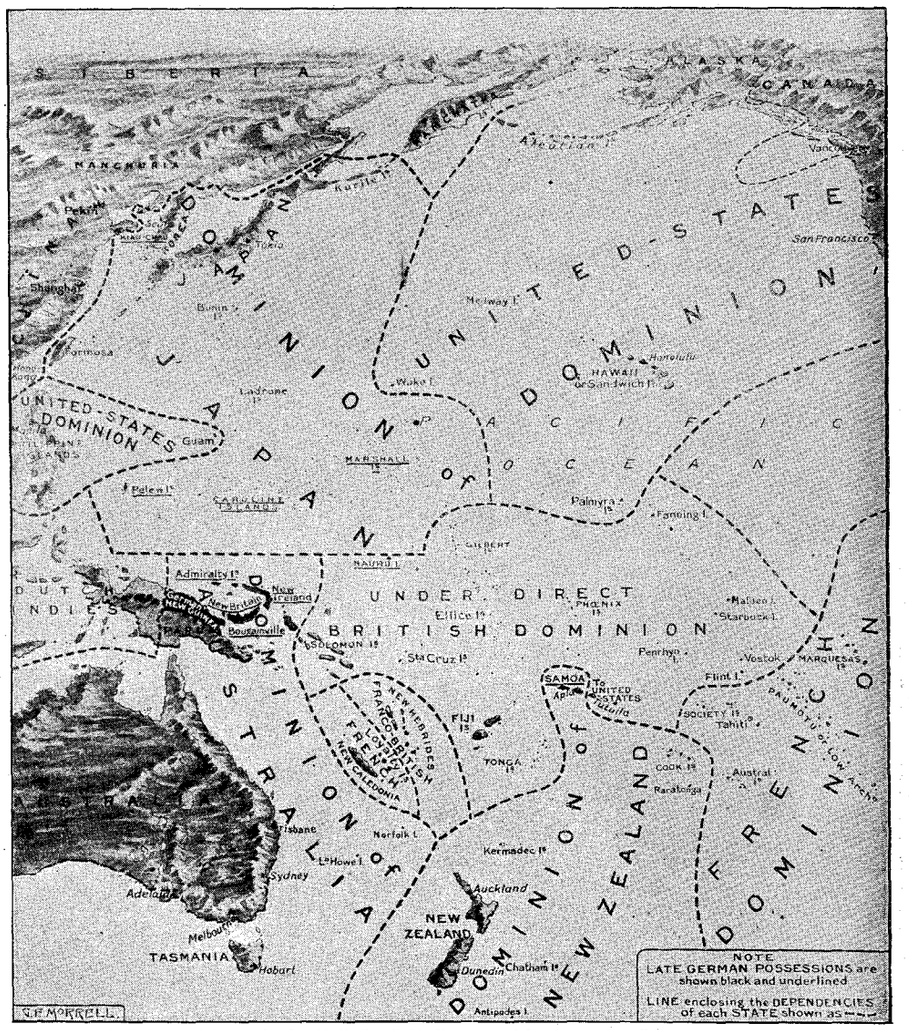
America isolated, it could develop a great civilization of its own, but only after long travail. It can reach its greatest heights only as a part of the civilization which has its roots in Europe."

It is considered unfortunate that the Imperial Conference "should be given its cue by Lord Curzon and Mr. Churchill" for the Dominion premiers "rather want their attention attracted to Europe than diverted from it." But both Lord Curzon and Mr. Churchill "conceive that statecraft consists in grandiose Eastern adventures, wherein the Arabian Nights are combined with the megalomania of a Genghis Khan." Their vague and gorgeous fancies, we are told, ascribe immense importance to oriental adventures and "phrases, the more sonorous because they are empty, hypnotize the premiers into believing that a Far-Eastern entanglement is in some way superior to a European entanglement and a reconciliation of East and West of more moment than the reconstruction of Europe." But the English ministers are held to err in this and *The Japan Chronicle* proceeds:

"Both statesmen have as a matter of fact contributed very largely to the destruction of that civilization in Europe on which the world—as we know the world—depends. The Pacific Ocean is a wilderness of waters covering nearly half the globe and the problems of the countries that surround it can not be acute according to international standards of acuteness except in proportion to the remoteness of those countries, their sparseness or poverty of population and their incompatibility of interest. The result of the European War is not likely to be a transference of the centers of population and activity from the East of the United States to the West, and unless our modern civilization falls altogether, the Atlantic will remain a connecting-link in human culture while the Pacific remains only a separating waste."

Meanwhile, an Australian newspaper, the Brisbane *Daily Mail*, calls attention to the speech delivered by General Smuts to the Legislative Assembly of South Africa before his departure for the Imperial Conference, and says:

"General Smuts made it quite plain that he was unfavorable to any alliance between the Empire and a European nation, but favored a return to the traditional rôle of disinterestedly regarding Continental politics. In view of the war and the sterling friendship which existed throughout between Britain and France, this would seem to be a harsh point of view, but, when it is considered that the future policy of the Empire is under discussion, it becomes arguable whether it would be wise to have any connection with any European nation, or whether it would be better to face the future assured of our own strength and determined to judge every international problem influenced by no other principle than that of justice. The Empire has a very real friendship for France. The war has intensified it. But should an international issue arise on which our point of view was not that of France, we undoubtedly should have the right to dissociate ourselves from any step which France might be prepared to take. And so with every other European nation."



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THE PEACEMAKERS' PARCELING OUT OF THE PACIFIC.

The Assembly of the League of Nations eliminated Germany from the Pacific by granting mandates to Japan, Britain, Australia, and New Zealand for the administration of the islands which formerly belonged to her and were conquered early in the war. The League's allocation is shown in this map. The islands, which are scattered in groups over this vast area, representing nearly half the world, are now divided, north of the equator, between the United States—which acquires, however, no new territory—and Japan; and, south of the equator, between Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and France.

TURKEY IMMUNE TO BOLSHEVISM

AS THERE IS NO CLASS WAR IN TURKEY and no conflict between capital and labor, Turkey can not contract Communism, say some Constantinople editors, who admit, however, that Turkey and Russia have reached agreements on certain matters, but it is denied that such agreements involve any action on Turkey's part along Communist lines. Adverse critics of Turkey are loath to accept these assurances, and tho they do not think Turkey will "go Bolshevik," nevertheless, they hint that she might make use of the Bolshevik talent of the Russians to serve her national aspirations. But the Constantinople *Ileri* explains:

"Clearly the Turks, from the standpoint of their religion as well as from that of their traditions, could in no case accept the doctrines of the Bolsheviki, that is, they could never become Communists. There is actually in our country no division into social classes. In Anatolia there has never yet been a conflict between capital and labor. Furthermore, while Turkey is carrying on a national struggle, it can not become overnight international in thought. Under such conditions, the Turks can not have any confidence in Moscow. The two neighboring countries have merely arranged a treaty regulating their respective relations."

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ANGLO-FRENCH FRICTION IN SWISS EYES

NEITHER SELF-INTEREST ALONE nor mutual friendliness alone should be the sole guide to England and France in their international relations. The best plan is for them to use a mixture of self-interest and mutual friendliness in all their dealings with each other and in such nicely adjusted proportions that everybody will be happy and everybody satisfied. Such is the counsel of the important Swiss daily *Journal de Genève*, which claims no originality of conception and says that there are many intelligent and sincere men among the English and among the French who realize that this is the true kind of policy. Unfortunately, there is not one among them who has the prestige to impose his faith on his own people, and, it regretfully adds: "King Edward VII. has been dead these eleven years past." By way of diagnosis this Swiss newspaper calls attention to the fact that as long as the war was in progress England stood forth as a pitiless enemy of Germany, and even in his electoral campaign Mr. Lloyd George proclaimed that Germany should be rendered incapable of doing further damage, that she should pay to the last farthing for the ruin caused by her Army, that she should deliver up her war criminals with the Kaiser heading the list. But hardly had the peace negotiations begun than the British Prime Minister adopted a complete change of method, and we read:

ENTENTE DISCORD.

JOHN BULL—"No, no! You're singing much too high!"

—*Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

"In order to hasten peace, Mr. Lloyd George sought unceasingly for concessions in Germany's favor, in fact, to such a degree that even Mr. Wilson was astonished. As soon as the Treaty took effect Mr. Lloyd George abandoned the idea of demanding the guilty Germans. When the French troops occupied Frankfort and other cities he disapproved the occupation with such an outburst that for an instant the existence of the Entente was imperiled. Shortly after he engaged in trade conversations with the Bolsheviki, whose hands are red with blood. In the Near East he supported the Greek element, backing Constantine of hated name, and even the royal return in triumph hardly touched Mr. Lloyd George's good will. As to the new countries seeking their liberty, he inspires in them only limited confidence and does not show them much grace. He is on the lookout for his own chief advantage and treats with whom he pleases. In a word, he is a realist in politics.

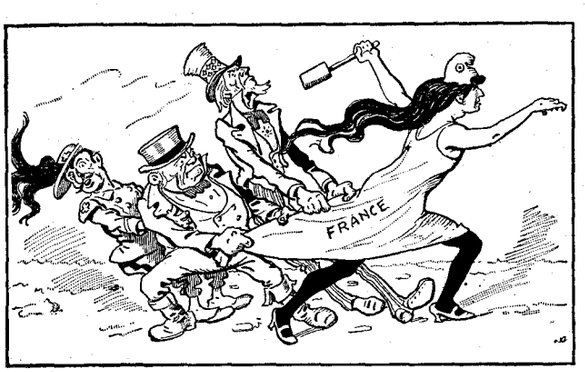
"This is the explanation of Mr. Lloyd George's attitude. If he seems fickle, disconcerting, nevertheless, he always comes back to his original starting-point. His Allies exert all their resources of eloquence upon him; they believe they have convinced him; it may be he himself believes that he is convinced. He agrees to a plan, approves a certain course of action, and bursts into virtuous indignation when Germany makes a ridiculous offer of reparation. Then he slips into the hands of those who think they grip him, suggest new methods, smashes former plans, upsets the whole game, and everything has to be started all over again."

The *Journal de Genève* concedes that stern necessity may be at the back of Lloyd George's policy. During the war England did her bit proudly, and in the making of the peace she "got hold of the finest lot of territories known in her history, which is famous for such acquisitions. Rarely has the world witnessed so plain a proof of might." But at the same time that the nation wished to effect disarmament and return to the normal traditions of the past, the Government was carrying out an imperialist policy without having the means for such action. Therefore, the greatest prudence was necessary; for while "it is illusive to count too much on one's auxiliaries it is abnormal that an empire which aims to dominate the entire Near East as far as India should be reduced to playing the game with the Greek Army." But most of all Lloyd George is guided by the British self-interest to see "business as usual" in Europe, now that England has got all that she went after in the Peace Conference. Everything else is secondary to England's need to regain her commercial and industrial status. At the same time, we are told, Germany, whose prosperity amazes all visitors, is very soon going to renew her fight for trade supremacy with England, now so much inclined to curry her favor, and the *Journal de Genève* proceeds:

"France is less free in her movements. Because of the devastation of the Germans, who ruined the richest section of her territory, France must get indemnities in order to secure prosperity. She was invaded by Germany when she had no thought except for peace, and now she is resolved to take such measures as will make the recurrence of such a plague impossible. France is backing the new countries that are to serve in counterbalance to Germanism. She ignores the Bolsheviki as long as they fail to keep the engagements of the former Russian state whose obligations they have inherited. In the Near East France favors the Turks and is sorry that they do not reciprocate her sentiments."

Now this policy, we are told, is based on imperative need even more than the policy of England, for it is founded in war and the consequences of war and it has changed only a little in the past two years. No one can accuse the French Government of lacking logic, and we read:

"It may be even that France has too much logic, for underlying all policy we find the same idea, we had almost said the same sentiment, which is that the prosperity of France requires the weakening of her neighbor. . . . That France is right in feeling uneasy with Germany next door to her is only too obvious. Yet with the new rôle she has developed in Europe and in the world she must not subordinate her policy to one lone directive. She must think on larger and freer lines, even if such a narrow policy could have any practical results, which we do not credit. France is entitled to exact honest compliance with the Treaty, and it is to be hoped that she will be sustained by her Allies. Germany herself seems resigned to the fact. But the moment for smashing Germany has passed. France can not prevent her neighbor from recovering her strength and recreating her wealth. The occupation of the Rhineland can not accomplish anything except to intensify the hate which is very strong against France these days. France will escape the German peril by developing her own strength and getting the best out of her wonderful colonies and by fortifying the bonds between her and the Allied Powers."



THE GERMAN VIEW.

"France, the wild, wild woman!"

—*Wahre Jakob* (Stuttgart).

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RUSSIAN WORKERS FLEE BOLSHEVISM

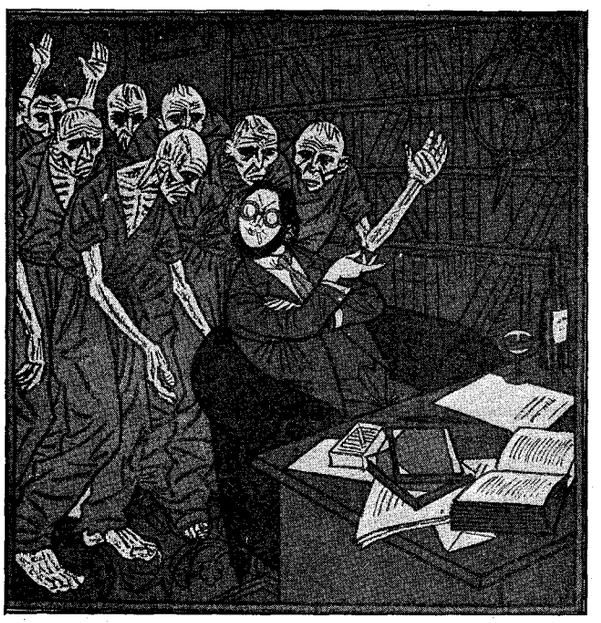
THE HUNGER HORRORS of Russia which are driving people in whole tribes from the country form one more ingredient in the thickly compounded prescription of curses that Bolshevism has let loose on the Russian masses. Thus bitterly exclaim even some Russian writers who were at first allured by the promises of Messrs. Lenine and Company, but who are now inclined to echo the anguished cry of Russia's disillusioned that "they said they were leading us into Paradise, and behold we are in Hell!" Famine drives the masses out of the country even as if a prairie-fire were at their backs, it is said, but the Russian proletariat has long been "stealing away in increasing numbers from the reach of Lenine's slave whip." Calm confirmation of such a statement appears in the Prague *Volia Rossii*, in which Mr. Boris Sokoloff writes:

"The Russian proletariat has dwindled under Bolshevism. The urban population of Russia, in general, was not numerous, but during the period 1918-20 it decreased catastrophically and continues to fall off. All workers who in some way or another were connected with the village have gone back to it. There they have engaged in village industries, organizing small shops, primitive and badly equipped. If there is a certain number of workmen who have not gone to their villages, it is solely from fear of being summoned to military service, inasmuch as factory hands are exempted.

"As a result, by the middle of 1920 the number of workers had decreased in all industries. Such an industry, for instance, as the chemical, has lost 80 per cent. of the basic number of its workers. The textile industry has suffered more than all, particularly in the last few months of 1920, when the total number of working spindles was reduced to one-third.

"According to statistical data, mainly skilled workers have left. The majority went to the villages, the minority to different non-industrial occupations. The data of the Moscow Labor Bureau are very interesting in this respect. It appears that the demand for metal-workers in Moscow is very great: there are 3,190 vacancies; also for builders—1,095 vacancies; unskilled laborers—1,831 vacancies, etc.

"Of industries in which the number of workmen has not

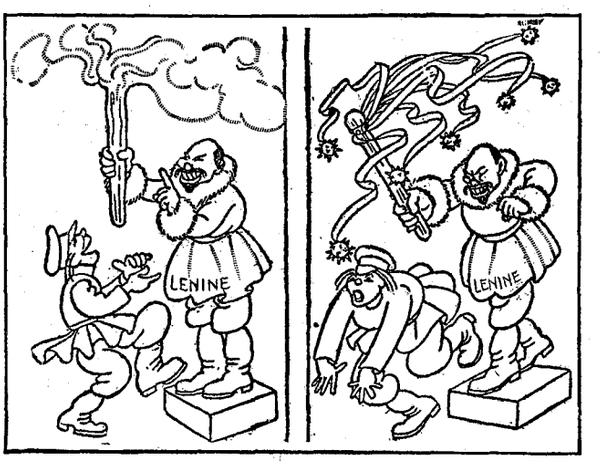


MAKING IT CLEAR TO THE WORKERS.

SOVIET OFFICIAL (to the workers)—"I am sorry, men, you don't find Russia turning out as you expected. But then, you see, my forte is ideas, not facts." *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

decreased, one may name the railroads. Some of their employees have long severed themselves from the peasant class and are bound to the industry with close ties. Besides, the militarization of labor first of all affected this industry and so actually checked the outflow of the workers."

Mr. Sokoloff denies that the constant mobilization of soldiers required in the wars waged by the Soviet Government is responsible for this scarcity of labor. According to the data of the Petrograd military district, he tells us "only 7 per cent. of the workers were mobilized and the remainder received temporary exemption." What is more, industrial workers in such trades



THE LIGHTNING-CHANGE ARTIST.

How the torch of liberty changed in the hand of Lenine. —*Il Travaso* (Rome).

as lumber, sugar, etc., are subject to immediate recall from the Army. The decline of man-power is set forth as follows:

The Rubber Industry		
In 1916	about	30,000 workers
" 1920	"	6,000 "
Cotton Industry		
In 1917	about	172,000 workers
" 1920	"	18,000 "
Glass and Porcelain Industry		
In 1917	about	123,000 workers
" 1920	"	21,000 "

All the above-named industries are plentifully supplied with raw material, but lack for workmen, we are told, and as to salaries and wages, we read:

"Until 1919, all citizens in the Soviet republic were equalized in the matter of pay. Workmen and engineers, janitors and professors, all received equal—more or less equal—salaries. That produced peculiar results: specialists—engineers, professors, and others—not interested in their remuneration, passively sabotaged. Everything went to ruin. That was the result of the rule of the mob. Of course, that was not the only cause, but one of them.

"Then, by a decree (August 1, 1919), there was introduced a pay schedule, which fixt the wages according to occupation. Common laborers—porters were designated by class 5-9-11; engineers, physicians, professors, by the higher class, 23-25-29; specialists—superintendents of departments, chairmen of boards—received salaries of the highest class, 33-35. By this schedule common laborers received (in the summer of 1920) from 2,200 to 3,000 rubles monthly; engineers, technicians, up to 5,500 rubles, and, lastly, managers of departments, 6,200 to 7,000 rubles."

But even these seemingly large amounts did not suffice. Then Mr. Sokoloff points out that while in the case of ordinary workmen, whose wages do not exceed four thousand rubles monthly, the Soviet Government can not make substantial improvement, still, in the case of "specialists," frequent departures are made from the fixt pay schedule. We are told further that in consequence a number of engineers and other technicians receive individual salaries as high as from 100,000 to 120,000 rubles a month. This is done "without the knowledge of the working masses" and has been the practise since the middle of 1920.

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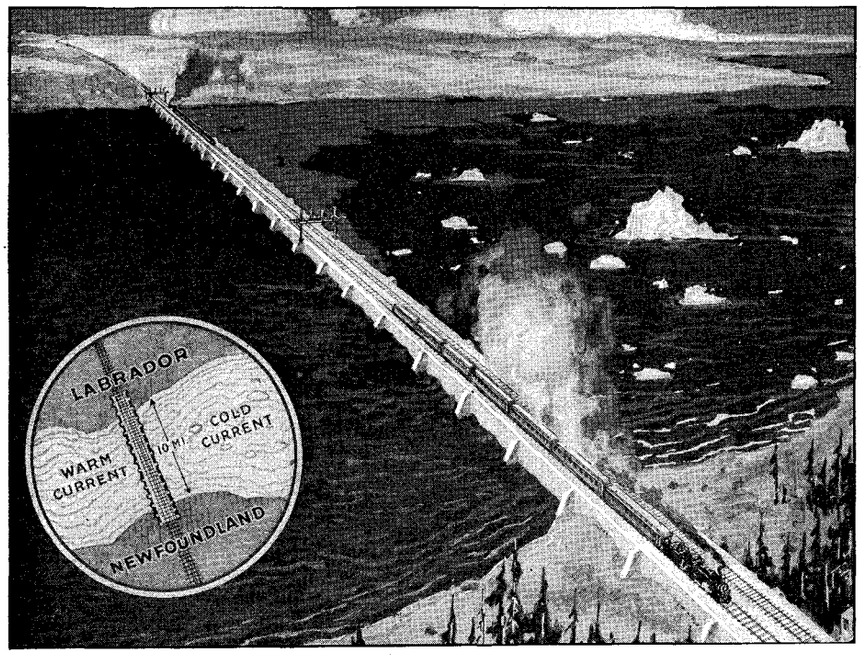
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

A TEN-MILE DAM TO GIVE CANADA A NEW CLIMATE

TURNING KIPLING'S "LADY OF THE SNOWS" into a climatic duplicate of Carolina and Virginia is the job set for themselves by certain optimists whose dreams are reported in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, August). Their plans involve the eventual alteration of the whole destinies of the dominion's eastern provinces, and they hold out hopes that northern New England may get a slice of these benefits also. Land in the Maritime Provinces, we are assured, would rise in value by some billions, wealth and industries would leap, new cities would grow up, and Montreal would become a second New York—perhaps a larger one. These trifling adjustments, we are told, are to follow a diversion of the Labrador current from the coast and its replacement with the Gulf Stream, effected by building a ten-mile dam across the straits of Belle Isle. Walter Noble Burns describes this stupendous scheme in the magazine named above, and asserts that the project is being actually considered by engineers in connection with a projected railroad across the straits to connect Newfoundland with the mainland. We read:



VIEW OF THE ICEBERGS BAFFLED BY THE TEN-MILE DAM.

"The strait of Belle Isle, a narrow channel separating Newfoundland from Labrador, is a hole in the wall of the Atlantic seaboard that is mainly responsible for the bleak winter climate of eastern Canada. Plug this hole, and eastern Canada and New England would have a climate as mild and delightful as that of the Carolinas.

"Such a dam would cost about $10,000,000. It would require a solid strip of stone and concrete ten miles in length and fifty feet wide.

"A group of British capitalists have asked concessions from the Canadian Government to build a railway from Quebec to St. John's, Newfoundland. The road would cross the strait of Belle Isle by the dam. British engineers have surveyed the route and reported on the feasibility and cost of the dam. The road would make St. John's one of the great shipping points for Canadian export trade and would materially shorten the voyage to Europe.

"Canada has not yet announced its decision in the matter. Construction of the railway need not necessarily involve a change of climate. If a portion of the dam were built in the form of a bridge to permit the flow of water through it, there would be no climate transformation. To change the climate, the hole must be plugged tightly.

"The dam would block the Labrador current from flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Labrador current has its origin in the Arctic Ocean, and is the dominant factor in molding the climate of eastern Newfoundland, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the New England States. It makes the summers cool and pleasant, but it adds to the already severe rigors of the northern winter. It affects not only climate but business.

"With the dam obstructing its passage through Belle Isle strait, the Labrador current would be forced out into the Atlantic Ocean. What would become of it out there is a matter of speculation. The pressure of water flowing up from the south, the engineers declare, eventually would force it in a giant curve back into the Arctic in the region of Spitzbergen. But its icy flood would no longer wash the shores of Canada and New England: the engineers say that, with the Labrador current diverted eastward, the Gulf Stream would swing in against the northern coasts.

"The Gulf Stream makes the climate of England what it is. Without it England would be as cold, and possibly as desolate, as Labrador.

"If, after a run of several thousand miles across the ocean, with icebergs melting along its northern rim, the Gulf Stream still has enough caloric to make the climate of such a northern country as England temperate and livable, how much greater would its effect be in ameliorating the climate of Canada and New England?"

This scheme, Mr. Burns comments, sounds perfectly plausible. But, he asks, will the ocean currents obey the behests of human pigmies essaying to direct their courses? Then, again, is there not a chance that, while the Gulf Stream is replacing the Labrador current on American shores, the Labrador current, diverted eastward, would envelop the British Isles? He continues:

"While the climate of eastern Canada is being changed to that of Virginia, is there not a possibility that the climate of England would be changed to that of Labrador? These disturbing questions are answered by the engineers in the negative, but there are other persons not quite so sure. If the scientists ever had had any previous experience in juggling ocean currents, the situation might seem less enigmatical.

"If the wall of masonry across the strait of Belle Isle would change the climate, it would also alter the agricultural and industrial destinies of eastern Canada.

"New industries would spring up to meet the changed conditions. New wealth would swarm in, seeking investments. Immigration would pour in. New cities would arise. Population would increase enormously. Canada would soon become a competitor of the United States in the markets of the world. Montreal would loom as the trade rival of New York and challenge the commercial supremacy of the continent."

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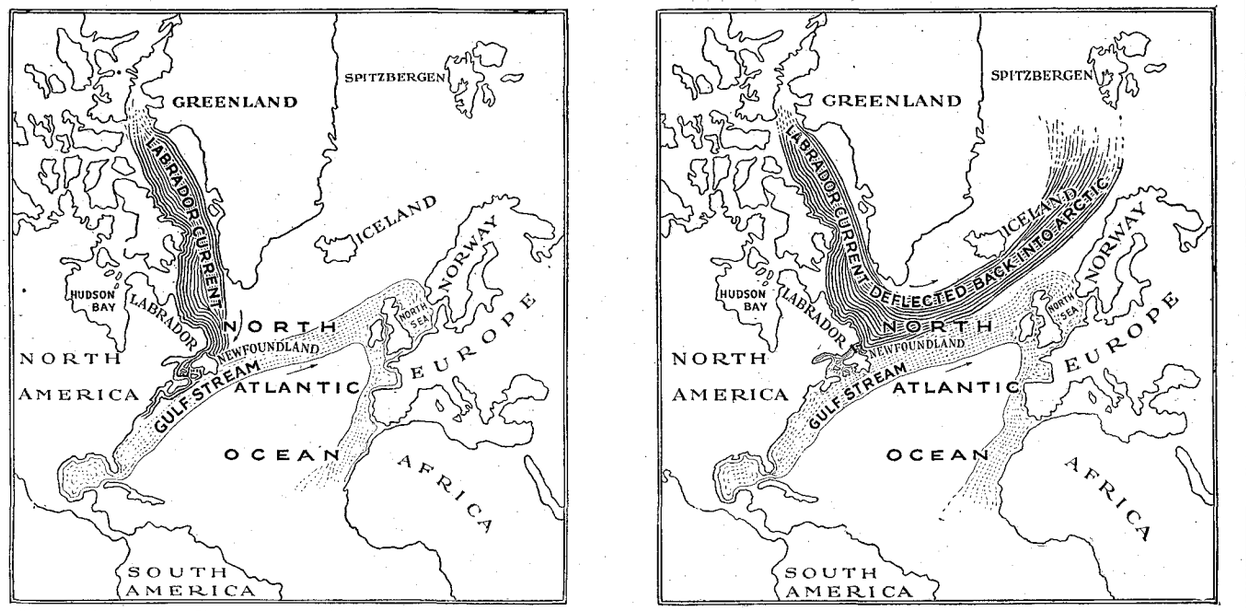

Illustrations by courtesy of "The Popular Science Monthly."

HOW THE DAM WOULD DEFLECT THE COLD CURRENT AWAY FROM CANADA'S SHORES.

AIR-WHARFS WANTED

COMMERCIAL AVIATION, which lags in this country far behind its development in Europe, waits on the establishment of an adequate chain of landing-fields. Every seaport has at least one wharf. But every town is an airport. Where are our air-wharfs? Mostly non-existent, it would appear. A concerted effort to get them by arousing public opinion is urged by an editorial writer in *The American Machinist* (New York). They would even be life-savers, he thinks. The recent disaster near Washington, in which seven men lost their lives, will doubtless, he says, be the cause of much unthinking comment on the dangers of flying. But according to expert opinion the accident could have been avoided had a possible landing-field been available. He continues:

"The air-pilot of to-day, facing the problems of widely scattered landing-fields and almost complete absence of radio direction-finding apparatus and air lighthouses, is little better off than the ancient navigator caught in a northeast gale off the Jersey coast between New York and Delaware Bay. There is this difference. Not much can be done toward building safe harbors in the Jersey sands, while the location and clearing of adequate landing-fields can be accomplished at moderate expense almost anywhere in this country except in the mountains.

"At the recent meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers, one of the speakers at the aeronautical session compared our present situation to the famous conundrum as to which came first, the hen or the egg. Some people are confident that rapid development of commercial aviation will follow the establishment of a continuous chain of landing-fields. Others maintain that when successful commercial airplanes are built it will be easy to persuade chambers of commerce to provide the necessary funds for the landing-fields.

"Undoubtedly both parties are correct, but in the meantime development of aviation is practically at a standstill. Sooner or later some man, some corporation, or some political group with sufficient vision to grasp the beneficial possibilities of aerial supremacy must rise to meet the situation. It will certainly cost a lot of money to place aviation on a profitable basis, but there is no doubt that it can be done.

"There is precedent for government aid such as France is extending to her airplane builders and operators, in the land grants to our early railroads and the national maintenance of our harbors, coast-guard, lighthouse service, and highway projects. The present is perhaps not the best possible time for securing funds for such a project, but it must be given careful consideration very soon if we are not to be hopelessly distanced in the march of aerial progress.

"We must not lose sight of the fact that intellectual as well as material supremacy has always fallen to the lot of those possessing the best means of transportation. Our position now is most favorable, but we shall be hard put to maintain it if we allow others to develop transportation facilities superior to ours.

"The first thing to do is to make a concerted effort to secure landing-fields everywhere. Their cost would be so widely distributed that the individual burden would be very light compared to the potential benefits sure to be received. Cities and towns which provide landing-fields of the regulation size and shape will be the first to secure the benefits of air transportation. Why not start work for one in your own city? Think it over!"

THE FUTURE STATUS OF RAILROADS—Will the motor-car and the airplane ever take the place of the railroad as they have taken the place of the old stage-coach? Evidently this question is an important one for holders of railroad securities. Elisha Lee, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, thinks that there is no danger. In an address printed in *The Railway Age* (New York) he says:

"Many railroad bonds have long periods to run. Some have been drawn to mature in a century. Have their holders any reason to fear that the railroads are in danger of being superseded by other forms of transportation and their security value thus impaired? My judgment is that we have no cause to prepare against such a contingency either for ourselves or our dependents. The motor-car and the airplane are more likely to develop new transportation fields of their own rather than extensively to invade those of the railroads. The telephone did not wipe out the telegraph; typewriters have not eliminated pens and pencils. Think of the great development of rail transportation; and yet we are greater road-builders than were even the Romans of antiquity. Indeed, the permanence of human institutions, once well established, is one of the most interesting phenomena of history. It seems to be a sort of general law of progress that new developments in any useful art or field of endeavor, instead of crowding out the old, often tend rather to create entirely new fields of usefulness for themselves. To the extent to which motor-cars are likely to take over the short-haul freight traffic, the railroads will probably be immediately benefited financially, because short-haul business is becoming increasingly unremunerative on account of the high proportion of terminal costs which it must sustain. Altogether, I am not afraid of motor-cars and airplanes making railroads obsolete."

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NO MORE WHITE WALLS IN HOSPITALS?

COLOR IS AS DESIRABLE IN A HOSPITAL as it is in a home, thinks William O. Ludlow, a New York architect. Writing in *The Modern Hospital* (Chicago) on "Color in the Modern Hospital," he reminds us that man loves color, and that whatever brings pleasure gives not merely a passing sensation but something that ministers to mental health and bodily condition. Color produces mental reactions, and we know that these are immediately reflected in bodily condition. The reactions are brought about partly by association of ideas, but aside from this, color often produces real excitement or depression of the nervous system. He goes on:

"One can not sit in a bright red room for any length of time with a feeling of comfort; we say the key is too high, which means that the nervous system is unduly stimulated. A blue room may be pleasant enough on a warm summer day, but the color is not stimulating, and its great absorption of light, and particularly of the yellow rays, makes it devoid of cheer. White, except in great monumental work, is to be avoided, for altho it does not absorb the impinging light, it suggests sterility, coldness, and lacks all power to create pleasurable and helpful sensation. Green is a restful color and, when used in the lighter shades particularly, makes an agreeable surrounding.

"The sunshine colors, gold, yellow, and buff, used on walls and ceilings in appropriate tones, bring to the inside of the house something of the joy of the sunshine as we see it on fields and woods.

"Let us consider now how these observations apply to the hospital. There is a general feeling of antipathy for the hospital that should not and need not exist. True, it is a place of suffering, but its chief object is relief of suffering, and its more important function is convalescence.

"During the period of recovery, the mind of the one in the hospital bed is perhaps more than usually responsive to the aspect of his surroundings. The tired eye that forever roams over wall and ceiling until every crack is known by heart craves something more positive than barren white walls; it wants objects of interest, such as pictures, stenciled patterns, hangings at the windows, and, above all, the repose and warmth that only color can give.

"White is the winter color, dazzling and brilliant, but is somehow reminiscent of winter's cold and cheerlessness. Let us, then, cover our hospital walls with color, selecting those that give warmth and quiet and that gentle stimulation that helps the patient along the road to recovery.

"In decorating the lobby I would use the same kind of color schemes as express the welcome of the entrance to the hotel or club-house, or even the private residence, using sunlight tones if the lobby is not well lighted and duller shades if there is plenty of real sunlight.

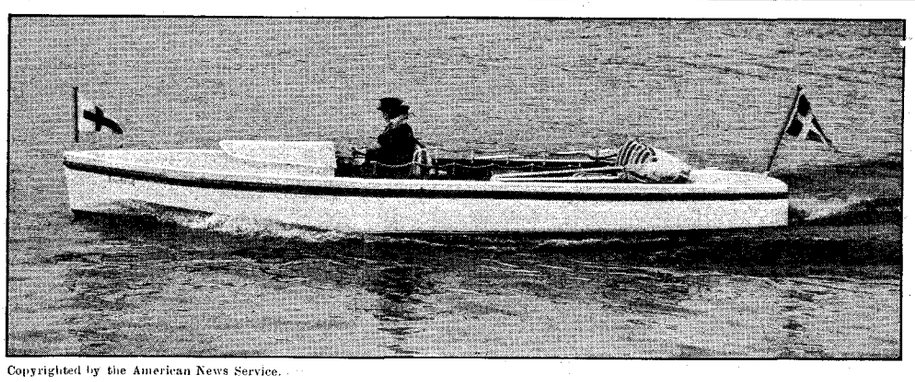
"Adjacent to the lobby is usually the waiting-room for visitors or prospective patients. A well-chosen oriental rug, substantial wicker furniture, upholstered with quaint chintzes or cretonnes, with window hangings to match and walls painted to tone in, take away all 'institutional feeling'; they are cheerful and give a real welcome.

"For the private rooms, wards, halls, and operating-room, if I were told that I might choose just one color for all, I would select a light, warm gray tone, more commonly called buff, for this color has more of the essentials than any other. These essentials are, first, a proper conservation of the light in the room by reflection, for sunlight and electric light are both valuable; secondly, the color must be one not too easily soiled; thirdly, it must not produce eye-strain; and fourthly, but not least important, it must be agreeable and cheering to the patient.

"Now let us take this 'buff' as a base color. In the wards or private rooms on the north, where the sun's rays seldom enter, I will mix a little yellow with it to simulate the sun's glow. In the east and west rooms, where the sun comes in for part of the day, I will leave it as it is. In the south rooms, where bright sunlight can be obtained most of the day, I will add just a little gray and a little green, making a cooler color than other rooms require.

"Hallways, which are apt to have less natural light than bedrooms, are best painted with sunlight color; this applies also to kitchens, laundries, and such rooms as do not get an abundant supply of sunlight. These might be painted like the north rooms.

"The operating-room, to my mind the most interesting room in the hospital, because of its highly technical requirements, should have most careful consideration given to its color scheme. I know of nothing quite so satisfactory as a dull French gray tile for the wainscot and a lighter gray for reflecting surfaces above. Thus no visual readjustment is necessary to the surgeon on lifting his head, and yet the light in the room is conserved by suitable reflection."



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A CABIN CRUISER MADE OF DURALUMIN

Which collects no barnacles, and speeds through the water at eleven knots an hour.

The eye wearies with too much plain, unbroken surface, Mr. Ludlow goes on to say, and by the eye he explains that he means the mind. Thus, after our walls and ceilings have been painted the proper tones, he urges us to comfort and entertain the convalescent mind by fanciful leaf bands, punctuated perhaps by bright berries, or by conventionalized birds or flowers.

MOTOR-BOATS OF AIRSHIP METAL — Duralumin, the aluminum alloy which made possible the Zeppelin airship, is now used instead of wood in making motor-boats. The light weight of this metal—it is almost as light as aluminum itself—and its great tensile strength, combined with its remarkable corrosion-resisting qualities, make it ideal not only for boat-construction but for all-metal airplanes. Through a special heat treatment, evolved by the Duren Works in Germany, says *The Aeroplane* (London), this metal is made to resist the corrosive action of salt water so effectively that after partial immersion for a period of thirty days in sea water no visible effect of the action of salt water is noticeable, even at the point where air and water meet. Content with their experiments, therefore, the Zeppelin Works of Germany are now constructing motor-boats of this light and durable alloy. We read further in *The Technical Review* that—

"The advantages of this metal for use in the construction of small boats are many, among the principal ones being lightness combined with strength. The metal is not affected by heat, cold, or sea water, so it is proposed to use it in building life-boats on ocean liners and other ships. The most notable feature of the motor-boats constructed by the Zeppelin Works is the small size of engine required to propel quite a large boat at comparatively high speed. For instance, a 33-foot cabin cruiser with a beam of 7 feet 6 inches and a draft of 2 feet 4 inches needs only a 4-cylinder, 14-brake-horse-power engine to give it a speed of 11 knots per hour. And during this hour it consumes only about 1⅓ gallons of gasoline."

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HERBERT SPENCER ON IMMIGRATION

THE SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY of Americanization is that the alien immigrant should be capable of such assimilation that in a few years, at most, he will become an American in speech, habits, and community life, and would be so adjudged by an impartial tribunal. All others should be excluded, says an editorial writer in *The Mining and Scientific Press* (San Francisco). This, he reminds us, accords with the opinions of Herbert Spencer. On Spencer's direct advice, he says, the Japanese have always acted in accordance with it, and he believes that they have acted wisely. They can not complain, he thinks, if the adoption of a similar policy by our Government excludes them, as permanent residents, from the United States. The preservation of racial purity, says this writer, should be a paramount consideration with any nation, whether oriental or occidental. We read in the paper named above:

"When Japan organized her Government she asked Spencer, who was considered one of the greatest economists of his time and an accepted authority on such subjects, whether foreigners should be admitted. 'Emphatically, no,' was the reply. Spencer then wrote a letter to the statesmen of Japan, stipulating that it should not be published until after his death; and in it he advised the Japanese to grant to foreigners only bare commercial privileges, to forbid them to own lands, to hold them at arm's length, and to make no attempt at intermarriage, because, he averred, it is impossible biologically under such circumstances to produce a race that will not be of a deteriorated type. He instanced the half-castes, the mestizos, the mulattoes, and the mongrels of other countries. In most cases, nationals of different types, each good within his limitations, have been ruined by the attempt at amalgamation. Thus it is impossible to consider the Japanese as coming to our country for the purpose of assimilation; and they know it. They themselves have refused to foreigners all the privileges they ask of us; they have granted them, as they were advised by Herbert Spencer, only bare commercial privileges; and this has been to their great advantage for they have preserved the purity of their race. In the arts and in manufactures they are successful, and as a fighting people they rank with the best."

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GOVERNOR HARTNESS,

Who wins the John Scott Medal for an engineering invention.

Spencer, we are told, also entirely approved the regulations for restricting Chinese immigration, which was a much older problem than the one we have now with Japan. We read:

"Writing on the subject of Chinese immigration, Herbert Spencer showed that if these foreigners were allowed to settle extensively in the United States, a bad hybrid would result, or they would remain unmixed. In either case, supposing the immigration to be large, immense social mischief would result, leading to disorganization. The Japanese in the United States remain unassimilated. Japan followed Spencer's advice to the letter; and when we bar the Japanese from the land, when we restrict oriental immigration, we are acting exactly as Japan herself is acting: it indicates a policy that has been successful in Japan during the past half-century; she will not admit Koreans nor Chinese when either competes with her own people; and she is wise. We, too, want no settlers in this country who can not be assimilated, and assimilated readily, into the great American family The test of the entire desirability of any type of immigrant is that the alien, on examination, and after a residence of a few months or a few years, as the case may be, can be considered, by an impartial tribunal that knows nothing as to his country of origin, as an American—first, last, and all the time—in speech, habits, and in his community life."

BOIL YOUR SPINACH

CANNED SPINACH should not be eaten without thorough boiling, we are warned by a writer in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.). Until very recently, this paper proceeds to say, it was supposed that botulism was not at all likely to occur if only spinach put up in small cans was used, as all the cases which had been investigated had been shown to be the result of eating spinach put up in large or gallon cans. To quote the article:

"The explanation was that when the spinach was put up in large cans and packed as tightly as required, there was danger that in the process of canning the heat might not have penetrated to the interior to a sufficient degree to destroy the spores of the *Bacillus botulinus*, a germ which, like others of the most dangerous type commonly found in the colons of animals, is capable of developing in an air-tight can and in the absence of oxygen. A case of spinach-poisoning recently investigated by government authorities has shown, however, that this is an error. In this case a grocer took home from his store an ordinary three-pound can of spinach. He ate a portion of the contents of the can without cooking it. His wife, however, insisted upon cooking the portion which she ate. Another person ate a small amount of the spinach cold. In fifteen hours the grocer was dead from botulism, the lady who ate a very little of the cold spinach was very ill, but recovered, while the grocer's wife, who boiled the spinach before she ate it, suffered no inconvenience whatever.

"Two most important facts are impressively taught by this incident: First, spinach put up in small cans may give rise to botulism as well as that put up in large cans; and, secondly, that all canned spinach is sufficiently under suspicion to render its use without thorough boiling not only inadvisable but dangerous. Canned spinach should always be boiled for at least fifteen minutes before it is eaten. The boiling will not destroy the *Bacillus botulinus*, but it will destroy the poison which this pernicious germ produces. Spinach canned at home may be dangerous as well as that purchased at the store."

ENGINEERING MEDAL FOR A GOVERNOR—We do not usually bestow our governor's chairs upon eminent engineers. An exception would seem to be Gov. James Hartness, of Vermont, who has been awarded the John Scott Medal of the American Philosophical Society in recognition of his development of the flat turret lathe used in making artillery. Says *Mechanical Engineering* (New York):

"In 1888 Mr. Hartness became associated with the Jones and Lamson Machine Company, of Springfield, Vt., which specialized on turret lathes and was then manufacturing a practically standard lathe in the form of a high turret machine with various features of power feed, lever-operated back gears, etc. Mr. Hartness immediately began the development of the flat turret lathe, embodying the principles now universally used in all turret lathes for doing bar work. The principal feature of the improvements was the provision of adjustable blades and back rests in the same holder, to which the severe strains of cutting were thus confined without permitting deflection and lack of truth, even in turning the most slender variety of work. The John Scott Medal is provided for by the income of a fund bequeathed in 1816 to the city of Philadelphia by John Scott, a chemist of Edinburgh, Scotland. Up to the present year a sum of $20 had been presented with the medal, but the fund has accumulated to so large an amount that by a decree of court the Board of Directors of City Trusts was authorized to increase the premiums to an amount not exceeding $800. The award to Governor Hartness is one of the first to be made according to the revised provisions."

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AN ANTIDOTE TO "MAIN STREET"

A NEW TRIANGLE—the man, the woman, and the country town—is developing in American fiction, notes William Allen White in *Collier's*. Dorothy Canfield's "The Brimming Cup" and Sinclair Lewis's "Main Street" he cites as two books in which this new triangle supplies the main framework of the plot. But because in "The Brimming Cup" the country town is allotted the rôle of hero, while in "Main Street" it plays the part of villain, Mr. White declares that all Americans should read the latter book "to take the conceit out of them" and should then turn to "The Brimming Cup" as "an antidote." He notes also that "the husband of the lady in each novel incarnates and somewhat impersonates the country town," while "the heroine in each novel is more than a woman; she is the spirit of challenge." Further—

"The plots of 'Main Street' and 'The Brimming Cup' are much the same. Stript to the bone and the bones bleached, the two plots are this: An intelligent American woman, living with a kind American husband who is of the environing soil, meets a man from beyond the horizon. She takes a good look at the third party and goes back to the environing soil. In 'Main Street' she is impelled to return to her bed and board because she has not the moral or spiritual courage nor the visible means of support nor the grit to follow her inclinations. She comes back a grouchy pest. She hates the soil and accepts her husband as a cross. In 'The Brimming Cup' she comes back to the soil and her husband because she feels that they are of all things in her universe most worth while. So the question is this: Is the soil worth while? Mr. Sinclair Lewis says 'no' for the naturalists; Dorothy Canfield says 'yes' for the idealists."

"Ashley," Vt., is the small town of "The Brimming Cup," which, in Mr. White's opinion, supplies the answer to "Gopher Prairie," Minn., of "Main Street." We read:

"Ashley, Vt., is as small and mean a town as Mr. Sinclair Lewis's Gopher Prairie, Minn. But in Ashley one sees the social inheritance of man and its inexorable force in controlling his destiny. Bigger than sex, stronger than hunger, the urge of Ashley dominates the woman in 'The Brimming Cup.' It turns her from a perfectly good lover, from a life of luxury and wide intellectual growth, to the thing called duty.

"And the thing called duty was not stark, hard, incessant work, but chiefly the rewards of that stark, hard, incessant work; the love of a man, the joy of children, the sweet communion with neighbors, the contact with simple life's raw tragedies, and the eager satisfaction that comes to one who is forever wrestling with a neighborhood, a town, a community, a State—any organized group of people—in the effort to arouse their wider, wiser moral and intellectual capacities and to lead them to enjoy life more abundantly. Let us shamelessly call it the uplift."

"Gopher Prairie" and "Ashley," two small American country towns, are essentially the same. Then why is it, asks Mr. White, that we have "the author of 'Main Street' setting down the facts about 'Gopher Prairie' and hating it, and Dorothy Canfield telling something of the truth about 'Ashley' and loving it?" The answer, it seems, is that the two authors have been contemplating opposite sides of Main Street; and Mr. White goes on to tell us something about that side which lies apparently outside the field of Mr. Lewis's picture. The American country town, he concedes, is not Utopia; "for Utopia is the hay on the end of the stick before the donkey's nose, moving forward as he strains under his load to get his heart's desire." But the country town is the home of "collective neighborliness" as symbolized by the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotarians, and the Elks, Masons, Knights of Columbus, and similar bodies of "organized altruism." To quote:

"Collective neighborliness has marked the American small town for its own. The farmer still is an individualist. He is as independent as a hog on ice; he still retains his suspicions, his reservations, his self-sufficiency, and votes them in politics. So does your urbanite. Broadway is hard. It has no neighbors. Death, poverty, grief, tragedy visit the city and no friends hurry in to heal the wounds. But good will in the American country town is institutionalized. In some organized way the town's good will touches every family. Men feel the strength of it, take courage from it, give themselves to it more or less, and thus grow in stature by what they give. This big growth of curious, emotional kindliness in the heart of the American country-town dweller has sown the seed of our national belief in fairies. This belief more than any other—this belief that if you are good to somebody, somebody will be good to you; this conviction that you can get something for nothing by giving something for nothing—distinguishes Americans from the rest of mankind. And it is not the product of our great cities, and not primarily is it a farm product. It is made in our country towns.

"The forms of iron and stone and wood in the modern civilizations of Europe and of America differ but little; it is in the sentimental relations of men that the civilizations of the Old and the New Worlds vary.

"Which contention is the core of the difference between the idealists and the naturalists in American fiction. The 'Main Street' of Mr. Sinclair Lewis is a great book; but it is written in ignorance of the tremendous forces that make for righteousness in every American town. Dorothy Canfield's 'The Brimming Cup' is a truer book because it takes account of these righteous currents that are moving—however muddily, however sluggishly—moving with the current of progress which is surely directing humanity from a barbarous past to a kindlier, broader, better way of living."

Conceding "lack of distinction" as the basic fault of the American town, Mr. White balances against this the fact that they have "a great spirit—a spirit of mutual help, a spirit of mutual altruism." And he accounts for this spirit as follows:

"In the American country town no one is disgustingly rich; no one poor for a long time. There is enough to go around, and it is passed around. Most people have more than they need: more money, more time, more education, more health, more energy.

"It is because we have set our economic top spinning and don't have to spend all our time watching it that we in American towns have developed this thing called the uplift, this organized, standardized, Yankee-patented business of spreading social sunshine. 'Brighten the Corner Where You Are' sang the Billy Sundayites. And 'Brighten the Corners Where They Are' sang the Red Cross. And the whole land began brightening up its corners. Every philosophy from, let us say, Nietzsche's icy mountains to Dr. Frank Crane's coral strand would like to brighten up the corners, but only communities that can afford it, only communities where there is no horrible pinch of need felt in large masses of the population, will spend time and substance brightening up the corners. In American country towns we can afford it. So we follow the natural human impulse to do so.

"It is not the American blood, nor the Puritan spirit, nor the melting-pot, nor 'the voice that breathed o'er Eden,' nor manifest destiny that makes us tender-hearted about our weaker neighbors. The American country-town uplift, which expresses itself rather frequently in the slogan 'Vote the bonds,' comes from our economic surplus. Any one who has plenty and is not afraid of losing it likes to give. For two or three generations the fear of poverty has been bred out of the average American dwellers on farms and in country towns, and tho they may be temporarily hard up, their credit is good, so they give and keep giving, trying to make this a better world than the one they found."

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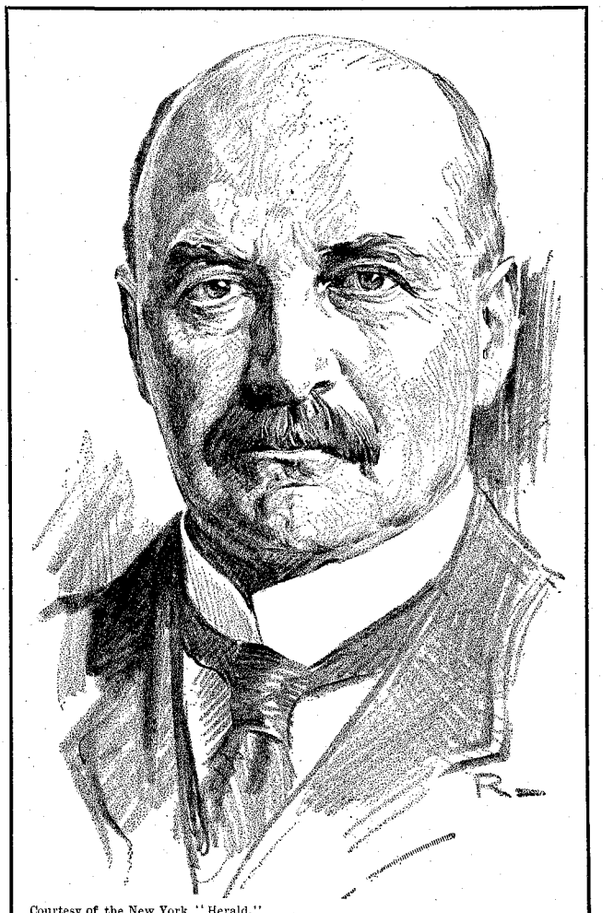
WHAT IS WRONG WITH OUR EDUCATION?

WE SPEND MORE UPON EDUCATION than any other nation, and, various authorities have recently assured us, get less for our money. Not long ago we were shocked by General Pershing's statement that one man in every four in the American war-time army "could neither read nor write English"—while in the German Army there was only one illiterate in 5,000. Last month Dr. John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, told an educational conference that "America stands to-day as the only one among the great nations of the earth in which there is not a high degree of literacy." "It is true," he said, "that before the war the United States spent more than any other nation on education, and that every State in the Union had laws requiring at least elementary school education." But "the laws are not enforced, and only half of the children required by law to be in the schools are actually there." As Willis Steell, writing in the New York *Herald*, remarks, "One does not have to keep his ear long to the ground to hear sounds of dissatisfaction coming from every point of the compass about the results of education in America." These sounds, notes Mr. Steell, "have attained such a thunderous volume that teachers of every degree, from the kindergartner to the college president, advocate theories of change." But "the result is confusion" because "each of them has his own experience to draw from, and that is not like any of the others." But because the teaching experience of Andrew Fleming West, Dean of the Graduate School of Princeton University, covers a period of forty years and embraces every grade, Mr. Steell reports his diagnosis of our educational failure in an interview for *The Herald*. Too many American schools, says Dean West, furnish "educational lunch-counters." In other words, "the elective system of study has grown out of all sensible proportion in schools and colleges, until too many of our young people are getting education by dabs." To quote further:



Courtesy of the New York "Herald."

AMERICAN SCHOOLS FURNISH "EDUCATIONAL LUNCH-COUNTERS,"

At which "too many of our young people are getting educated by dabs," says Dean Andrew Fleming West.

"As an example of this a young man told me last June that when he elected a modern language in his course he first chose French. But after a year he decided he didn't like it and switched to Spanish. A year of that disillusioned him and then he tried a year of Italian. 'Thus,' said the boy, 'I have a smattering of three foreign languages and none is any good to me.'

"Rigorously to simplify a course of study instead of widening it by permitting a loose choice, to select the proper fundamental studies suitable to the individual, use these as a basis, and then build on that base, is, it appears to me, the way to produce a liberally educated generation. This does not mean more studies but more study.

"The importance of extended training in the fundamental studies is what is required. Our present system of education neglects this, and there is the root of the difficulty."

If the people fully knew how bad a product our schools are producing, declares the Dean, they would not only complain, as at present, but would demand and insist upon having a change. Of the extent of illiteracy in the United States he says:

"The revelations regarding the 4,000,000 men enlisted for service in the world-war show that nearly one-fourth of them were illiterate, in the primitive, simple sense of the word.

"It is fair to presume this represents a cross-section of the whole population and that approximately one-fourth of the people of the United States are illiterate.

"If we add to them another fourth, that lying nearest to the illiterate belt, persons of slight and insufficient education, we shall have one-half of the whole population of the land either illiterate or very insufficiently educated.

"No matter where the blame for this belongs, the peril to free institutions is so great that our duty to remedy promptly the situation by a thoroughgoing primary education is imperative. It can't be safely neglected much longer.

"It is in this half of the population the agitator of discontent finds his opportunity. Here is the breeding-ground of the ignorant discontent which is the natural enemy of our institutions."

One serious factor in our educational crisis, says Dean West, is "the appalling dearth of good teachers in all branches." He calls attention to the fact that while the natural supply of teachers of all kinds was annually from 16,000 to 18,000, reports from Washington say that there will be needed next September 120,000 new teachers. Of the danger of overdoing vocational training he says:

"To push vocational training to the extreme is to reduce the pupil to the condition of an animate tool. This tends to industrial and economic slavery and fosters discontent, both social and political, of all so trained. It cuts them off from their chance to rise. All prizes are forbidden them, and this is the situation that has provoked the extreme and angry answer of Socialism. Remove this difference—give to all the chance to know about other things than the way to make a living—and you remove the basis of social discontent.

"Any system of education is a human thing; it can not be perfect, but the present condition of education in America, both general and specific combined, ought to be at once bettered. Everything in the various levels of the schools is in confusion. There are no standards in the proper sense of the term."

Asked by the interviewer to outline the "all-round" education suitable for the average person, Dean West replied:

"First, there should be made a selection of a few studies of most general value for the whole of life. These few should be used as a basis for all general education.

"Secondly, these studies are to be pursued long enough so that each shall be fully developed and mastery of them assured.

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"Thirdly, these studies are to be organized together to form a coherent body of education or things known, running parallel.

"After this foundation has been carefully laid elective studies in accordance with the ascertained aptitude of a student for a special field may be wisely added to them, but not in accordance with immature caprice as is now the rule.

"What are these fundamental studies? First of all our national language and our national history. These, with elementary work in arithmetic and geography and similar things of universal use, constitute the true core of primary instruction. A valuable adjunct is music.

"Secondary and higher education should be based on the following required studies: Those relating to the universe; that is, nature. These are mathematics, physiology, chemistry, biology—the 'big four' of science, from which all sciences are either combined or derived.

"Then should follow studies relating to collective mankind. The mother study in the highest sense is history. The history of America—every boy and girl must learn it, and then the fundamental history of our own civilization. This is to be studied in its origin in Greece and Rome.

"Why? Because in Greek and Roman history is to be found the one fontal source of modern civilization. From there came the ideas of democracy, freedom, law, and justice. The Greeks gave us democracy and literature; the Romans gave us law and justice. Let the boy read a story of the origin of these ideas and he will understand their meaning. . . . . .

"To resume. When the student has had studies of nature, of collective mankind and ancient history he should go on to another study which relates them all—the elements of philosophy. . . . . .

"There's time to do all this, and to do it well, in a college course."

ABOUT "YOU ALL"

THE BELIEF that in the South the expression "you all" is sometimes used to mean one person is challenged by a writer in the Nashville *Banner*, who undertakes to explain the origin and persistence of this Northern "illusion." After remarking that this error is so firmly fixt in the Northern mind that it is "impossible to remove it," the writer assures us that "no one in the South, thoughtless, uneducated, or otherwise, negroes or 'po' whites,' ever applied the phrase 'you all' to one person." Northern men who have been much in the South, he admits, will insist in good faith that they have heard it so used. But that only means that they have "heard without understanding," because "there is always an implied plural in the use of the phrase that the native ear readily catches but that the traveler from the outside does not." He goes on to say:

"The writer of this article, to whom Southern speech of all kind is as familiar as the air he breathes, can say with perfect candor that he never heard such a use of the phrase in a natural way from any one. He has tested it on people of varied degrees of culture and education, and invariably found them perplexed or amused, according to their understanding of what was intended. One illustration on this point may be repeated: A negro had been employed to dig post-holes about a lot where a fence was to be built. Purely for the purpose of ascertaining his understanding of the phrase, he was asked, 'Jim, did you all dig these post-holes?' The prompt and mystified reply was, 'Yes, sir, I dug 'em myself, like you tole me. Tom didn't have nothin' to do with it. What make you say you all?' He was apprehensive that Tom had claimed part of the pay.

"That same negro a little later asked: 'Boss, has you all got any tobacco in the house?' Should a Northern man have heard the question he would have sworn forever that the negro addrest the boss alone as 'you all.' But the boss plainly understood that it applied collectively to himself and his sons—any one in the house who might have tobacco. In making the request the negro didn't wish to be too direct. And this same indirection in both races often causes a use of the plural that Northerners do not wholly understand."

No one in the South ever heard or thought of the use of "you all" with a singular application, we are further assured, "until the cocksure Northern dialect writers began to exploit us." To quote this writer further:

"The phrase 'you all' is practically universal in Southern colloquial speech. It is pronounced with the accent on the second syllable. Educated Southern people understand its provincial quality. They don't seek to justify its use when they protest against the Northern error that it is used in the singular, but they can't get an audience when they do so. . . . . .

"The phrase 'you all' is perfectly good English, not antiquated or inelegant, if the accent be placed on the second syllable and it is applied to a number of people. No one would criticize its use in Antony's address to the Romans: 'You all do know that on the Lupercal,' etc. Or as used in Ephesians iv:4: 'One God and father of all, who is above all and through all and in you all.' It occurs frequently in the King James version, very nearly contemporary with Shakespeare, and also in later English writings, notably in Thackeray.

"But Southern provincial use differs from this, as the following story that has been before printed will illustrate: A Southern school-teacher said to her pupils: 'The class in geography that recites first must be here promptly at the opening of the school. You all must be more punctual than you have been.' That was wholly correct. The teacher then accented the second syllable. But later when two tardy pupils—only two, a little boy and his sister—came creeping into school, this selfsame teacher asked: 'What makes you all so late this morning?' Then she dropt into the vernacular, she accented the first syllable and spoke as Southerners alone speak, and no Southerner will be found to insist on its elegance or accuracy. But never would this teacher or anybody outside of a Northern-written dialect story have applied 'you all' to the little boy or girl if either had been alone.

"We of the South make full confession of the prevalent use of the phrase in the manner the teacher used it in the latter of the two sentences quoted. No one will defend it. It is distinctly a provincial peculiarity. But for the sake of plain truth the exaggerated idea that the phrase is ever given singular application should be corrected.

"Joel Chandler Harris, Thomas Nelson Page, and other Southern writers, proficient in the use of Southern dialect, have said that they never heard or knew of the use of 'you all' in the singular number. It is an illusion, or manner of speech, that Northern listeners don't wholly take in that makes them believe otherwise. 'You all' is the Southern plural for you. Those of the mountains say 'you'uns,' that is, 'you ones,' for the same purpose."

TOLSTOY'S FAMILY UNDER BOLSHEVISM—We have had various assurances, from Bolshevik sources, that Russia's Soviet Government has always recognized the place due to art and letters in a people's life. Yet in *Volia Rossii* (Prague) we find the following account of the fate, under Bolshevism, of the family of the late Count Leo Tolstoy, one of Russia's great literary figures. The information, we are told, is supplied by a friend of the Tolstoy family recently arrived in Bohemia from Russia:

"Countess Sophia Andreevna Tolstoy died in October, 1919. It is seen from her diary that until the last hours of her life she was greatly worried about her daughters and grandchildren; she was afraid that they might die of hunger. Her fears were well founded.

"The eldest daughter Tatiana Lvovna (Sukhotina) lived in wretched poverty. To support herself and her daughter, she sold all her clothes and even her linen.

"Yasnaya Poliana (Tolstoy's estate) has been nationalized. There are seventy people employed on the estate—guards, librarians, carpenters, commissars, some of whom live in private houses. Tatiana Lvovna registered as one of the employees, her duty being to show visitors around her former home. She was offered pay for the work, but she refused.

"Last spring Tatiana opened a school for children and taught them to make shoes from twine. The school closed for lack of twine.

"Tolstoy's youngest daughter Alexandra was sentenced to three years' imprisonment by the Bolsheviki. Tatiana's efforts, her applications for a pardon sent to Trotzky and Lenine, were in vain. The peasants, too, sent a delegation to Trotzky entreating him to release Alexandra, and also in vain.

"Tolstoy's eldest son Serguey with his wife are living in Moscow in dire poverty He has sold all his rich furnishings, carpets, china, gold and silver articles, and last winter he burned up all his furniture, using it for firewood."

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AN UP-TO-DATE RAT-TRAP—BAITED WITH GOLD INSTEAD OF CHEESE.—From the Tokyo *Puck*.

THE JAPANESE COMIC SPIRIT

WESTERNERS THINK the Japanese a stolid people; that is, we of the West as distinct from the Orient. But the opposite view is maintained by Louise Norton Brown, who shows that it is Japanese "self-control that deceives superficial observers," while "under this restraint is all the fire and emotion and effervescence of the Latin races or the Celts." We are told that the comic pictorial work of the Japanese, where their sense of fun gets an outlet, goes "back to the first immature sketches of her earliest artists." The greater part of this work, however, was "lost in the serious religious art that followed the advent of Buddhism into the country." Miss Brown, writing in *Scribner's* (July), combats the dictum of Edward Strange, who asserts in his work on "Japanese Color Prints" that "comic scenes and caricatures are not common and rarely well executed." She rejoins:

"This is true to some extent of the prints, but in the old illustrated books—long before the time of Hokusai—there is found an immense amount of comic work done in a dashing style that reminds one of Steinlen's, Forain's, and Abel Faivre's cartoons that were daily features of the Paris papers some years ago. That these books have been favorites is proved by their extreme rarity and the soiled and generally poor condition in which they are almost invariably found when they do occasionally turn up in old bookshops and at the Japanese auctions.

"Comic work is no less popular in modern Japanese illustration, and the newspapers and magazines are constantly printing extremely clever work done with admirable technic. A number of modern books have also appeared within the last few years containing delightful drawings of this kind. The traveler from the Occident doesn't escape the facile brush of these humorists, and if the foreigners who come to Japan imagine that they impress the Japanese with their superiority, some of these modern books of caricatures depicting their foibles might be distressingly disillusionizing to them. Not having been on the immediate scene and watched the development of our tricks and our manners, the Japanese cartoonist brings, in addition to a perennial sense of fun, a pair of fresh eyes to the latest vagaries of the West in hats, clothes, and manners."

JAPAN'S SUMMER FASHIONABLES OF 1921.

—From the Tokyo *Puck*.

"The Japanese cartoonist brings a pair of fresh eyes to the latest vagaries of the West in hats, clothes, and manners."

STRAUSS BOWS HIMSELF IN—In place of "a certain condescension" America might develop "a certain humorous tolerance" to Europeans of the type lately furnished by our expected visitor, Richard Strauss. Interviewed for *The Nation* by Henrietta Straus, the gist of his preliminary salute to us is given in comprest form by the New York *Times:*

"He exprest some doubt as to his coming because 'they won't pay me enough.' Incidentally, he remarked that Salzburg is in need of a *Festspielhaus* that would cost a million dollars, and declared that 'America ought to give it.' In view of the wide-spread bankruptcy and starvation in Austria, Miss Straus exprest a doubt. 'America has no culture,' said Herr Strauss. 'Culture will always come from Europe.' He added: 'Europe does not need America—only her dollars.' Frau Strauss, meanwhile, interposed soothing words appreciative of the United States and hopeful of an extended tour. 'No!' said her infuriated spouse. 'I will not give a year of my life to America!'

"Miss Straus departed, weighing the 'luxury' of such a guest against the 'inner grace' of our national 'self-respect.' It will be interesting next winter to watch the reaction. Effrontery can be as astutely calculated as flattery and is sometimes more effective. About the most popular figure in any zoo is the bear that walks like a man."

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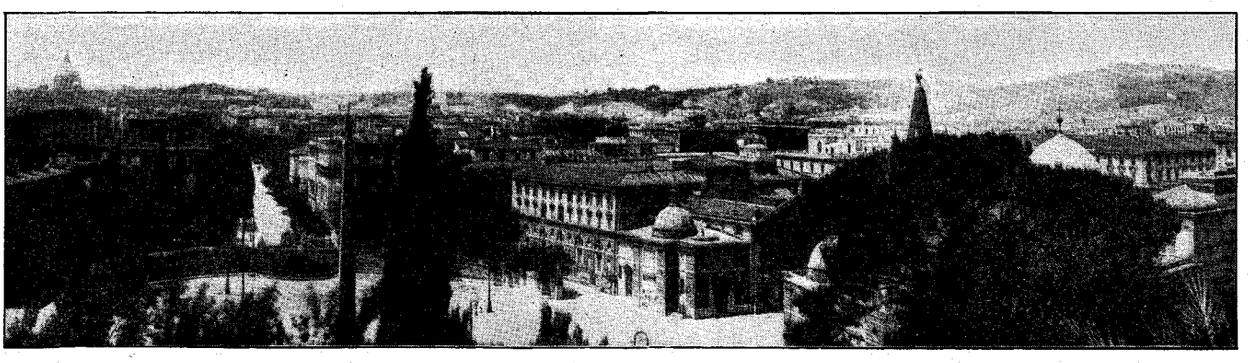
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



WHERE A METHODIST SCHOOL WILL OVERLOOK THE VATICAN.

In the background is the famous ridge of Monte Mario, on which the Methodists have purchased a site for a college. Their property lies on the slope in the right-center of the picture. The dome of St. Peter's may be seen in the extreme left.

THE METHODISTS ON THE HILLS OF ROME

METHODISM HAS THRUST another "thorn in the side of the Vatican" by preparing to erect a college on the famous slope of Monte Mario, overlooking Rome; but, if the "Papal tweezers can grasp it," adds the Methodist (New York) *Christian Advocate*, the first brick of the institution will never be laid. Protesting stormily, several papers in Rome raise against the project obstacles ranging from religious objection to objections based on traditional and artistic grounds. "Its purpose," says *Piccolo*, "is religious propaganda against the Catholics, and the chosen location rings like a challenge before Rome and to the majority of Romans and Italian citizens." It will mean a further guileful impenetration of Anglo-Saxon influences against Latin civilization, assert other papers, and be also an offense to artistic taste by blurring the beautiful sky-line of the famous hill. All these strictures are gratuitous, emphatically urge supporters of the college; many of the statements "are utterly false, and most of them reveal the methods of Jesuitism." Examination of the protests show that the chief fear is of Protestant penetration, which now, it would seem, has attained such proportions as seriously to alarm the Vatican. It will be recalled, as noted in these pages on March 26, that the Pope issued a decree against the Y. M. C. A. on the ground that it is seducing Catholic youth from their faith, and newspaper readers will likewise remember that Roman Catholicism and Protestantism are generally at odds in central Europe.

Since the war Catholicism has striven energetically, and with much success, to increase its political and moral influence among the peoples and chancelleries of Europe. Diplomatic relations with France have been restored, and plans are being made to build a bridge between the Vatican and the Quirinal. Meanwhile, Protestantism has made what are regarded as serious inroads in some nominally Catholic countries, particularly in Czecho-Slovakia, and, as we noticed in our issue of April 2, several Catholic journals warned adherents against the "mobilization" and the great "offensive" planned by Protestants, particularly in France and Belgium. These incidents throw much light on the Catholic attitude against the Methodists, regarded as foremost among the Vatican's religious opponents, and explain the bitterness of the latest tirade. As *L'Idea Nazionale* puts the case:

"Every one knows that the Methodists desire the elevation of their institutions on Monte Mario precisely in order to ostentatiously send forth before all the world and from Rome an affirmation against Catholicism and the Vatican.

"But the affirmation is equally antinational. These Methodist institutions, no matter how carefully they seek to disguise themselves under the flags of the various nations among whom they spread their religious propaganda, are effective organs of Anglo-Saxon propaganda and penetration. This is so true that in their lessons and in the direction the language which predominates is English.

"We note the whole program of invasion of the Mediterranean which the different Anglo-Saxon churches are carrying out and which from Constantinople goes over into Syria, into Algiers, into Tunis, and now into Rome! This program is the carrying out of work which we saw the first signs of during the war.

"It is a move which must be closely watched because it is against our interests and against the peoples, the civilization, and the traditions of the Latin world. Above all, we must not allow their standard to be flung out in Rome and above Rome, in the very face of the most superb testimonials of Latin civilization."

"The American Methodists are the most warlike and the most hostile to the Catholic Church among all the Protestants," asserts the *Tribuna*. "They have a vast program which is at the same time religious and political, and which tends toward the gradual establishment of a world dominion, similar to that to which Germany aspired, and for which they are trying the same methods of penetration, the so-called peace penetration." Their program, "however much it may be covered by other ends, is entirely anti-Catholic, anti-Latin; and, because of its American imperialistic ends, contrary to the feelings and national unity of other peoples." Hardly less anxiety is expressed over the fact that the Methodists have acquired property which "extends over almost 150,000 square meters from the crest of Monte Mario along the whole magnificent slope of the hill which dominates Rome and the most superb monument of Italian art and of Christianity—the work of that great triad of geniuses, Bramante, Michelangelo, Bernini—and which is still to-day perhaps the richest in art, and in historical and moral significance, of any part of the Eternal City." So, "putting aside sentiment and national pride, reasons of artistic and esthetic suitableness stand against this grotesque and audacious project. Nothing must disturb the marvelous harmony of the line which bounds Rome on the north, the long green slope of Monte Mario with the imposing mass of the Vatican buildings and the marvelous dome of Michelangelo." More active steps against the proposed

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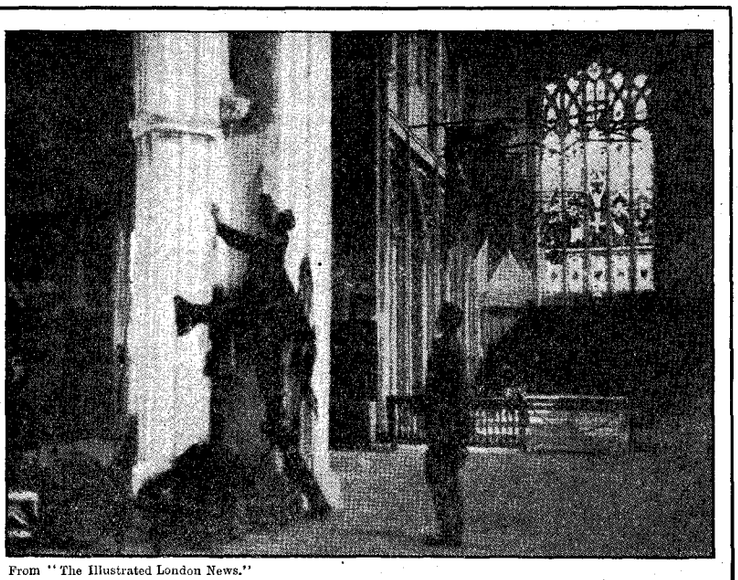
college have been taken by the directing council of the Borgo-Prati Workmen's Association, which, according to the *Giornale d'Italia*, "protests energetically, especially in the name of the Catholics of the Borgo-Prati district, and exhorts all who profess the Roman Catholic religion to unite with them in order that Rome may be spared this atrocious insult." "Let these gentlemen go to America to build their villas!" exclaims the *Corriere d'Italia*, in sharply dismissing the project from attention.

These attacks meet with indignant rejoinder from the New York *Christian Advocate*, the leading American Methodist journal, and *Zion's Herald*, of the same denomination, the former boldly charging that the college "is marked for destruction" for reasons obviously different from those assigned. But Dr. Bertrand M. Tipple, President of the Methodist International College, adopts a more conciliatory attitude, and denies at once and emphatically the imperialistic purposes attributed to Methodism in Italy, that lessons will be given in English in the college, and that the buildings will interfere with the harmony of outline of the beautiful hill. As a matter of fact, he asserts, the buildings will rise on a secondary spur of the hill, on the side which "does not face, either fully or partially, the quite distant glories of Michelangelo and Bernini." Ridiculing the idea that the Methodists are animated by the "ambition for empire," Dr. Tipple, who was decorated by King Victor Emmanuel for his services during the war, writes in the *Giornale d'Italia:*



From "The Illustrated London News."

AVENGING THE UNION JACK.

Cambridge undergraduates removing a "Red" flag from Thaxted Church because it was "an insult to sensible and law-abiding citizens."

"The Methodist Church is a religious institution which not only has never had affiliations with the state or mixed in politics, but formally and energetically condemns the association of that which is Cæsar's with that which is God's. It was born in England. Growing, it established a mission in America. This mission grew, detached itself from the mother church, became a unit in itself, in its turn established other missions. To-day, while the American Methodist Church in itself counts fifteen million members, its many members in missions all over the world are partly still semidependent, partly already entirely autonomous. So, since the aim of the Methodist Church is solely the spreading of its religious principles, the method it employs is that of training for independence. Daughters always leave their mothers and set up homes of their own and even take a different name.

"The Italian Methodist Church, already independent in many respects, is not yet financially so; which means that American Methodists still contribute to the expenses of the work of propaganda carried on by the Italian Methodists; just as the American Catholics send their contributions to the Vatican. As far as I know no one has ever deduced from this that the Vatican had become American.

"Let me say this much more, that there are not two other nations on earth so made to understand each other and aid each other in progress. The passion for liberty, the unquenchable thirst for progress, the breadth of ideas and generosity of heart which are striking characteristics of both races, unite us. Let us then tighten these golden chains which bind us, and work together, shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, for our good and for the good of all."

THE "RED" VICAR OF ESSEX

THE "BATTLE OF THE STANDARDS" between his congregation and the vicar of a little English church who prefers the "Red" flag and the Sinn-Fein banner to the Union Jack has caused a great uprising of indignation, we are told in English religious and secular papers, and even led to a request that the Government intervene to prevent the conversion of the church into a temple of radicalism. Despite the fact that he is a "Christian priest, and a state functionary," in that he is an ordained member of the Established Church, the Rev. Conrad Le Despenser Roden Noel, vicar of Thaxted Church, in Essex, has forsworn ancient tradition, denounced the British Empire, and embraced the doctrines of the "social revolution," thereby arousing the patriotic indignation of his congregation and the more fervent anger of others who had heard of his defection. According to several English papers, the vicar has for a long time displayed the "Red" insignia and the Sinn-Fein banner in the chancel of his church. The parishioners, in mass-meeting, denounced the action as "outrageous and an insult to sensible and law-abiding citizens"; but a band of Cambridge undergraduates descended on the church in a body, hauled down the offending banners, turning them over to the police, and ran up the Union Jack instead. One of them, says a writer in the London *Evening Standard*, addrest the townspeople, and urged them to "preserve the town of Thaxted, and see that their children were not taught to believe revolting and dangerous doctrines." But the irate vicar is reported to have exclaimed: "Down with the British Empire. I am against all empires, including the British Empire, because they are founded on force and greed." On another occasion he is said to have declared himself bound as a Christian to oppose the Union and its flag, because it stood for force, and he was "against all empires which have enlarged their borders by force." Mr. Noel has a right to hold these views, says the *Standard* writer, but "presumably a clergyman is not free to preach what doctrines he likes. If he declared admiration of polygamy, cannibalism, or head-hunting, or declared that 'Thou shalt steal' was the greatest of Christian commandments, surely he would at once be a case for episcopal discipline."

Meanwhile, the Bishop of Chelmsford, Mr. Noel's immediate ecclesiastical superior, is said to be merely giving the matter his "most earnest attention," tho the writer thinks that it would not be difficult "to deal with a clergyman who turned his church into a mosque or displayed the skull and cross-bones of piracy." Of the vicar we learn:

"Mr. Noel, who is a grandson of the first Earl of Gainsborough, has apparently inherited his views. His father, the court functionary, was also affected in a mild way with revolutionary views. How he reconciled them with his duties as Groom of the Privy Chamber it would be interesting to inquire,

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but he wrote a poem entitled 'The Red Flag,' in which he asked:

> What! Shall wealth kneel on the fainting forms
> Of millions whom scarce a raiment warms?

"Remembering that the Rev. Conrad Le Despenser Roden Noel is the son of the author of this extraordinarily bad couplet, it would be a mistake to be too harsh with his eccentricities. No doubt he means well. But his bishop, when he has braced himself up sufficiently to deal with this 'intricate and difficult matter,' ought to point out most decisively that an Essex church is no fit place for a display of Mr. Noel's revolutionary zeal.

"Mr. Noel rejoices, apparently, that 'the "respectable people," the moneyed people, and the snobs' have left his church and gone to chapel. Certainly he has taken excellent means to expel them from church. Witness the manifesto, chalked on a blackboard, which was displayed at the entrance to the church a few weeks ago:

> The few live in comfort and folly
> By robbing the many.
> The Rich killed Jesus,
> The Poor Man's Friend.
> The King, the Empire,
> The Rich and their Toadies
> Killed Christ.
> Our Rulers, the Empire, the Rich,
> and those who surround them
> Kill Him Now.
> Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these
> (the Irish and the Miners)
> Ye have done it unto Me.

"Small wonder that 'many of the older parishioners have left to attend the Non-Conformist chapels of the town.' They are now waiting for the bishop's move. If the bishop can not deal appropriately with Mr. Noel, they will begin to wonder what bishops are for."

WHY PEOPLE ARE BORED BY SERMONS

"GOSPEL-GREEDINESS" can not satisfy itself on "predigested sermons," and Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, a well-known Presbyterian minister of New York, complains that much of the failing appetite for religion is due to the tastelessness of the food offered from the pulpit. "Leaves from the past" without a hint of how to face the present, and humdrum repetition of sacred texts or ancient formulas do not attract, we are told, people of active mind and with spiritual problems to be solved. As Dr. Coffin is quoted as having said before the midsummer conference of ministers at the Union Theological Seminary:

"The great curse of the country to-day is uninformed preachers. People hear things in church that they know already, and they are bored with the same minister and practically the same congregation forty Sundays in the year. It is necessary for the minister to be informative and interesting. Many ministers and many pastors preach from hand to mouth and do not know Monday what they are going to say the following Sunday. The weakest point is that preachers do not go deep enough."

This is a "frank and straightforward statement," agrees the Providence *Journal*, complaining that too many ministers adopt a "negative mental attitude which is equivalent to thinking that what they give the congregation is 'good enough'—that it will get by; that the people in the pews will never know whether genuine hard work has been put into the sermon or not." For another thing, ministers "generally preach too long. A mediocre sermon is bad enough if it is short; it is insufferable if it is long." The fact is, says the Baltimore *American*, that a considerable number of thoughtful people who are quite sincerely interested in the ideal and the spiritual are out of sympathy with much current religious teaching. "They learn that the past, while it was the parent of the present, has not always been right; that old beliefs and methods quite sincerely held by our ancestors have often become inadequate, if not grossly irrelevant and out of date. When this becomes clear, such beliefs and methods have to be abandoned either wholly or partially, as circumstances demand." So, unable to accept much of what they hear in the ordinary church, they stay away. This paper adds:

"It is not the mere desire to get information which would send such people to church nor the failure to get information which would keep them away from it. But if, when they go, they find that religion as presented to them is not a vivid, vibrating, continuing life but a mere deposit from former generations; that it has lost the old prophetic note of authority and speaks in subdued tones of worldly wise compromise; that it sounds like a feeble echo from former centuries rather than a direct message to the present day, it is hardly to be expected that men of this type of intelligence and character would find much to inspire them in some churches which still continue to exist, tho they seem to belong to a former age. Yet the greatest human need of the churches is a supply of men of character and intelligence, and in a time when the standard of intelligence is rising in every other department, the churches must be able to make a successful appeal to the thoughtful and not merely to the emotional."

CHURCH COOPERATION IN PORTO RICO

PROTESTANT COOPERATION in the missionary field to eliminate wasteful competition is nowhere better exemplified than in Porto Rico, we are told, where eight denominations have combined to evangelize the island. Except in the large cities, such as San Juan and Ponce, which are open territory, certain principles of agreement and understanding are being followed which effectually prevent the duplication of plant and effort. It is now regarded as possible that there may result from this cooperation an independent native church which will not inherit sectarian differences. The island, according to a writer in *The Missionary Review of the World*, is divided among the Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Christians, United Brethren, Disciples, Lutherans, and the Christian and Missionary Alliance, each of which cultivates an apportioned strip of territory. This spirit of cooperation, we are told further, has resulted in the establishment of "The Evangelical Seminary of Porto Rico," the dean of which is a Presbyterian, one professor a Baptist, and another a Methodist. Further—

"A conspicuous achievement by the cooperating denominations is the establishment and maintenance of a common Protestant religious weekly paper which has a circulation larger than any single paper or periodical, daily or weekly, published in the island, with the exception of one illustrated weekly paper, which slightly exceeds it. This paper is published in Ponce.

"The separate denominations have also separate pieces of work which, largely because of the spirit of cooperation, bear a peculiarly effective testimony throughout the island and aid the work of all denominations. The Union Church at San Juan, housed in a substantial structure, represents both Methodists and Presbyterians, with members also from other denominations. It is self-sustaining, paying its pastor a salary which compares favorably with the salaries paid in metropolitan pastorates. It contributed last year $1,000, equally divided, to the benevolences of the two denominations which it represents.

"The Presbyterian Hospital in San Juan is the best hospital on the island. It can accommodate seventy patients and has treated in a single year more than 38,000 patients, who throng its clinics. The Ryder Memorial Hospital, at Humacao, maintained by the Congregationalists, is beginning a similar work in the eastern end of the island. The conviction was voiced in more than one place that hospitals should be multiplied in connection with missionary service.

"The Robinson Home for Girls in San Juan, maintained by the Methodists, affords admirable influences and training for about fifty girls. At San German the Presbyterians are planning a great Polytechnic Institution, at which after a beginning eight years ago already 200 young people are gathered, a number which could be greatly increased, if there were room for more. Students are learning to build in wood, stone, and mortar, and how to acquire technical trades."

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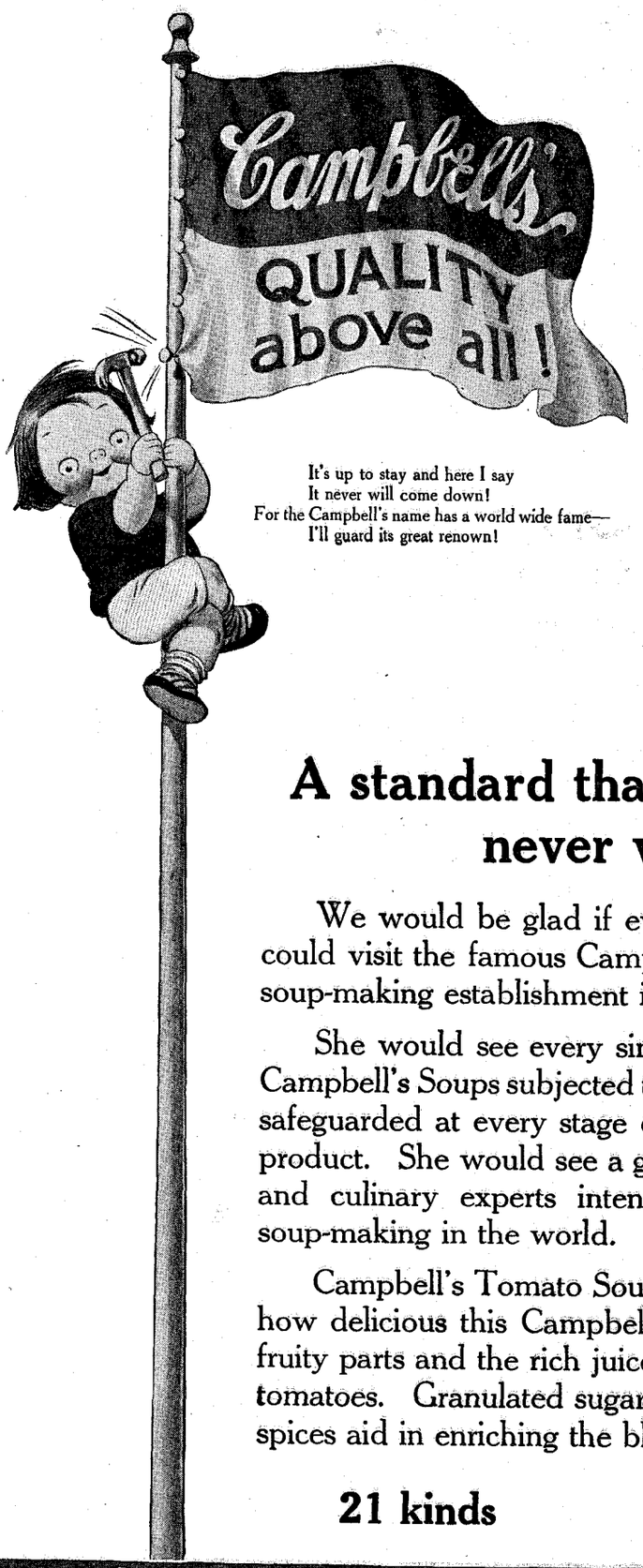
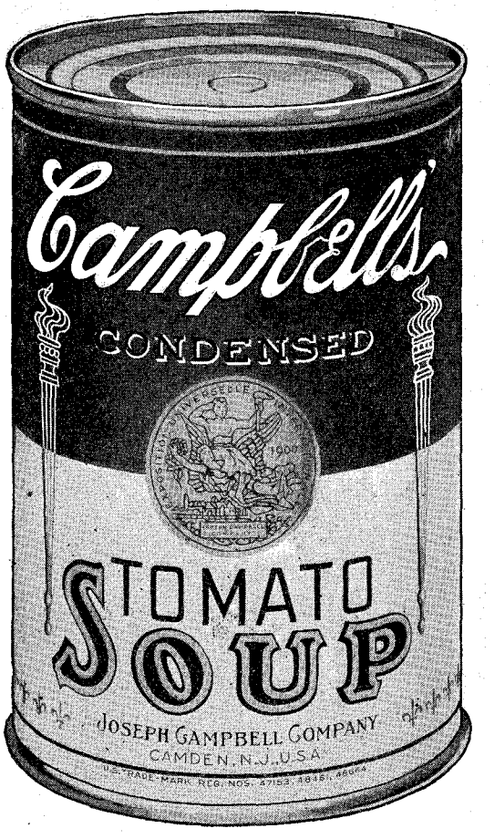


It's up to stay and here I say
It never will come down!
For the Campbell's name has a world wide fame—
I'll guard its great renown!



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Campbell's Tomato Soup tells, in every spoonful, just how delicious this Campbell's quality is. Only the pure fruity parts and the rich juice are used from ruddy Jersey tomatoes. Granulated sugar, creamery butter, herbs and spices aid in enriching the blend.

21 kinds **12c a can**

Campbells' Soups

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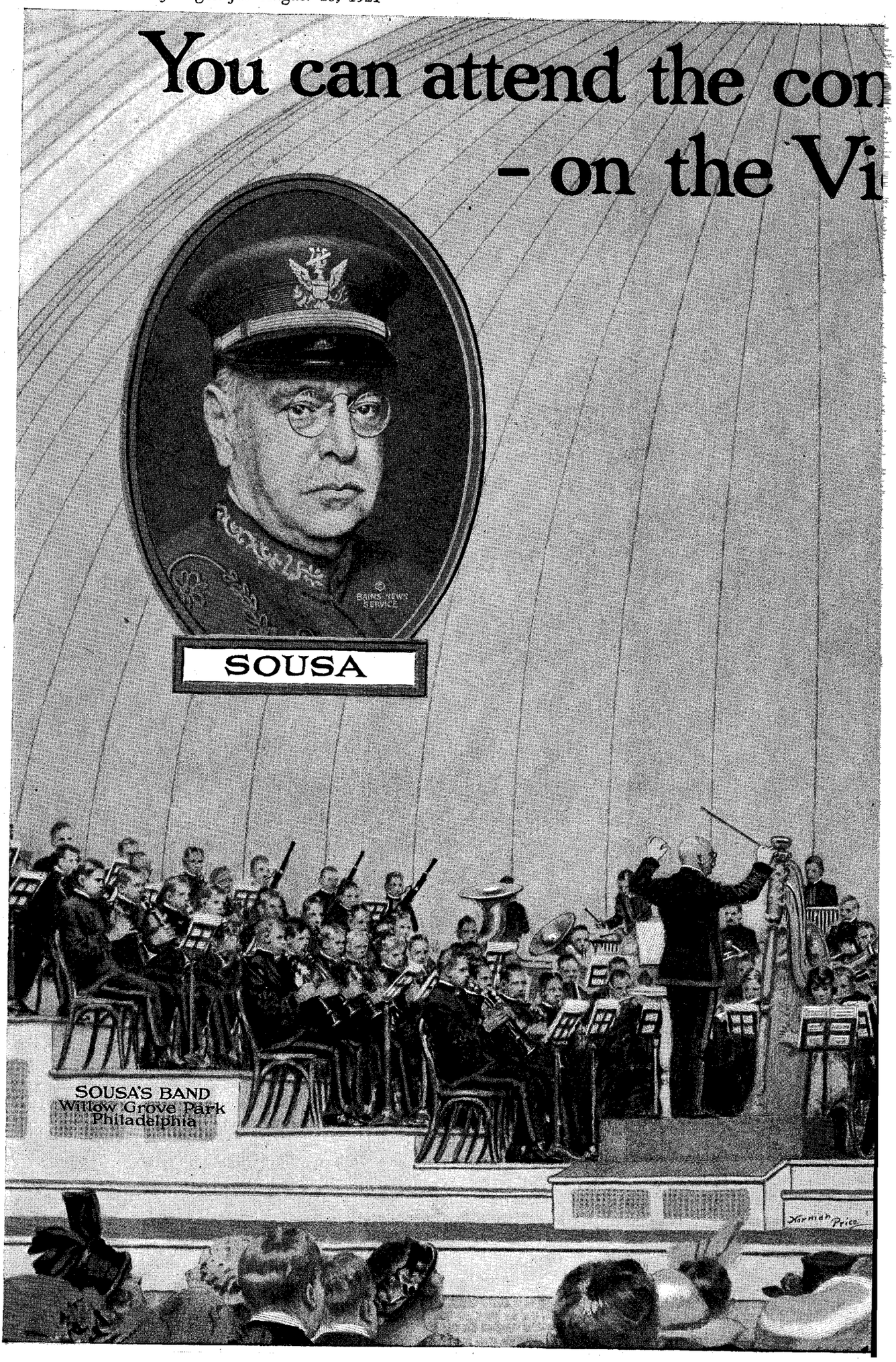

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

SIR OWEN SEAMAN, editor of *Punch*, introduces the Summer Number of this most famous weekly with verses addrest to the ever-smiling hunchback, Mr. Punch, on the occasion of his eightieth anniversary. By way of celebration the Summer Number contains a special series of colored pages in which we find contrasted the manners and clothes of the forties with those of to-day. Such a display reveals why *Punch* continues to thrive as a humorous record of British society in particular and mankind in general. If it had been merely a "funny paper" the world would long since have wearied of it. Because it is a satiric and kindly critic of the world's foibles it is found the world over as a mirror of ourselves held up for our own entertainment.

TO MR. PUNCH, WHO WILL BE EIGHTY THIS MONTH

BY O. S.

Let others mourn their transient prime
  And sigh, as Horace sighed, *Eheu!*
But you—you lightly laugh at Time,
  And Time, in turn, smiles back at you;
Elsewhere his scythe goes sweeping on,
  Yet of your vigor takes no toll,
Tho eighty harvest-moons have shone
    Down on your polished poll.

To-day your ancient spell retrieves
  The hour when first you made your bow
And in a colored texture weaves
  Comparison of Then and Now;
Showing how Fashion shifts her pose,
  What moods and modes she had and has,
From modest hoops to flaunting hose,
    From minuet to jazz.

Whether you guess from form and guise
  An inward change for ill or good,
Here you forbear to moralize,
  Altho, of course, we know you could;
You've shown us what the Forties wore
  And neo-Georgian charms exposed;
The hearts inside, for all your lore,
    You've left undiagnosed.

Quietly, while as in a glass
  We watch the pageant's moving show,
And other vogues appear and pass,
  Yourself you come and never go;
'Tis theirs to fill the season's stage
  And then retire to Limbo's dump;
Yours are the arts unstaled by age
    And constant as your hump.

Eighty years on I like to think
  That, changeless mid the changing scene,
Your powers will yet be in the pink,
  Your graces in the evergreen;
When we who serve you now are dead,
  That you'll be playing still your part,
Laurels of winter round your head
    And summer in your heart.

WILLIAM WATSON'S "Ireland Unfreed" is an Englishman's impassioned plea on behalf of Ireland. From this volume, which is published in London by John Lane, we quote—

ENGLAND'S CHOICE

BY WILLIAM WATSON

Yonder where shakes with antic laughter
  In elfin moonlight the spoilful sea,
What shall the stars behold hereafter—
  Ireland captive or Ireland free?

Tempest or calm for the Mother who bore us,
  Age-crowned England—which shall it be?
Reproach or acclaim in the morrow before us?
  Ireland captive or Ireland free?

The quick and the dead have joined their voices,
  O mighty and proud one, crying to thee—
"Choose—while as yet in thy hands the choice is:
  Ireland captive or Ireland free?"

ONE of fate's commonplace little ironies is poignantly pictured in the following sonnet, which we quote from the August *Century:*

THE TRAVEL BUREAU

BY RUTH COMFORT MITCHELL

All day she sits behind a bright brass rail
  Planning proud journeyings in terms that bring
  Far places near; high-colored words that sing,
"The Taj Mahal at Agra," "Kashmir's Vale,"
Spanning wide spaces with her clear detail,
  "Sevilla or Fiesole in spring,
  Through the fiords in June." Her words take wing;
She is the minstrel of the great out-trail.

At half-past five she puts her maps away,
  Pins on a gray, meek hat, and braves the sleet,
A timid eye on traffic. Dully gray
  The house that harbors her in a gray street,
  The close, sequestered, colorless retreat
Where she was born, where she will always stay.

THE Manchester *Guardian* prints this poetical echo of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight:

A WELL-ARRANGED AFFAIR

BY LUCIO

["One train-load from Kentucky bore a large banner on which was inscribed 'Our heart is with the Frenchman, but our coin in on the champion.'"—A descriptive touch from the preliminaries to the Dempsey-Carpentier fight.]

It was a summer morning and the seats were all
    engaged
For to see the most expensive fight the world had
    ever staged;
There were movie men and fighting men and
    millionaires galore,
And the special correspondents were as sand upon
    the shore;
Then advanced Kentucky's notables who proudly
    bore along
The banner that embodied all the spirit of the
    throng,
With its swift appeal to every sport, from pluto-
    crat to waif—
"Our hearts are with the Frenchman, but, thank
    God, our money's safe!"

. . . . . .

It was a summer evening, the champion's work
    was done,
He had sent his final message off explaining "How
    I won,"
He had wired his dear old mother to the tune of
    "Yankee-doodle,"
And all that now remained was just to parcel
    out the boodle:
      To Dempsey for the job he did
      A modest eighty thousand quid;
      And fifty clear for Carpenteer,
      Which may preserve him from the blues
      Altho it was his luck to lose:
      The films the movie men had got
      Were worth the Lord alone knows what;
      The scribes who plied their honest trade
      A bonny penny must have made;
      And doubtless every living sinner
      Had taken care to back the winner.
Thus all emerges happily and all works out to
    rights
With these best of all arrangements for the best
    of famous fights—
Crowd, challenger, and champion with nothing
    left to chafe,
And everybody happy, for, thank God, the
    money's safe!

FROM William Rose Benét's new volume, "Moons of Grandeur" (Doran), we quote a characteristic poem:

THE PHILOSOPHER

BY WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT

To have been far places, yes, that indeed were
    merry;
To have seen immortal faces—ah, yes, that were
    well;
White steeds in golden traces and golden chariots
    burning,
Red cap and laureled column and a crazed world
    turning
Round your world-applauded triumph—stirring
    thing to tell;
Yes, yes, that were all very
Well!

There's many a plain and many a mountain, many
    a city,
Many a glittering epoch—O yes, that may be;
But all the hearts exalted, and all the spirits
    shattered
That burned like fields afire, have not so greatly
    mattered
Tho a mighty stir they made as they strove to
    make free;
And if that be so, God pity
Me!

For I feel as if to-night it were all a mere fantasm
A flowing of blue clouds and of dim-colored shapes;
A game of curious symbols that shine and lose
    their meaning
'Twixt the light that blinds and the dark that's
    screening
In a fiery fitful twilight where we moil, but none
    escapes
Save at last where the dark chasm
Gapes.

Leave then your talk of towns, talk of crowns, and
    wreaths and kisses;
Sit you silent in the starlight where the leaves
    whisper low;
It is strange enough, at least, that our minds are
    still turning,
Our eyes still a-searching, our pulses still burning!
Chink like coins in the hand all your memories
    of old wo;
That turns them into blisses,
You know!

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Austin—Carl H. Mueller
Battle Creek—Bahlman's Bootery
Bay City—D. Bendall Co.
Birmingham—219 North 19th St.
Boston—Jordan Marsh Co.
Bridgeport—W. K. Mollan
Brooklyn—414 Fulton St.
Buffalo—639 Main St.
Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
Charleston—J. F. Condon & Sons
Chicago—30 E. Randolph St.
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Cleveland—Graner-Powers, 1274 Euclid Ave.
Colorado Springs—M. B. Rich Shoe Co.
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Columbus, Miss.—Simon Loeb's
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Davenport—R. M. Neustadt & Sons
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Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
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Galveston—Fellman's
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Little Rock—Poe Shoe Co., 302 Main St.
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Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
Lowell—The Bon Marche
Macon—The Dannenberg Co.
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Missoula—Missoula Merc. Co.
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Newark—Aeolian Hall (2nd Floor)
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New Rochelle—Ware's
New York—22 West 39th St.
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Omaha, 308 So. 18th St.
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Philadelphia—1300 Walnut St.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
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Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
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Portland, Ore.—353 Adler St.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Raleigh—Walk-Over Boot Shop
Reading—S. S. Schweriner
Richmond, Va.—S. Sycle, 11 W. Broad
Rochester—148 East Ave.
Rockford—D. J. Stewart & Co.
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Wilkes-Barre—M. F. Murray
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Happy are the women who wear Cantilever Shoes. They can walk — gracefully — as far as their husbands, their brothers, their sweethearts, as the case may be. And how a man does love a good pal!

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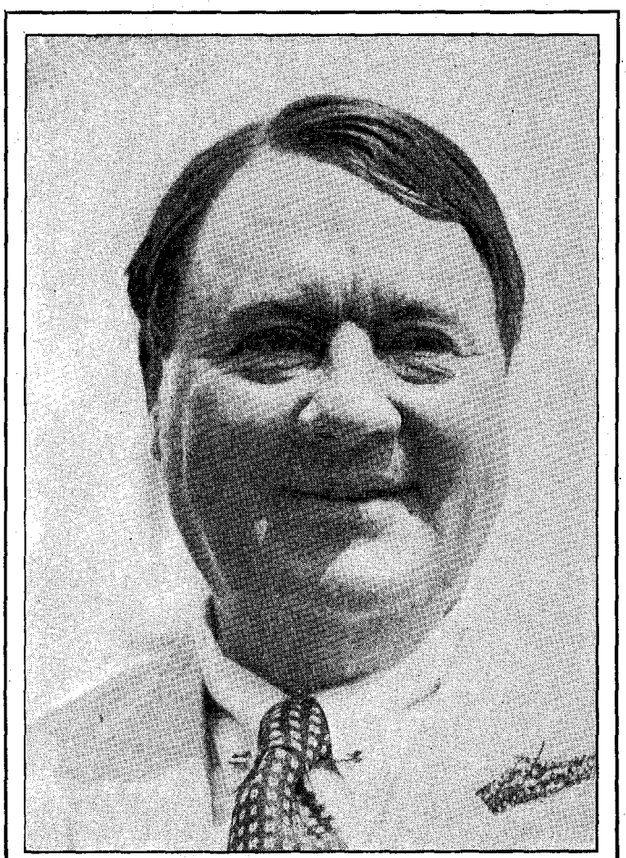
PERSONAL GLIMPSES

LORD NORTHCLIFFE ON HIS WAY

HE IS NOT REALLY BAD, but he is very temperamental, especially when he is not very well. So one of the severer critics of Alfred Charles William Harmsworth, otherwise and more familiarly known as Lord Northcliffe, sums up the trouble-making part of the character of the enterprising British newspaper publisher. Assisted, as the New York *Evening World* suggests, "by the hot weather and the accompanying silly season," the noble Lord has lately succeeded in stirring up numerous kinds of trouble for the British Government. His method of trouble-making, it was observed on his recent appearance in New York in the course of a trip around the world to check up, as he explained, on the state of the British Empire at first hand, has certain Yankee characteristics. At least, his initiative, his remarkable energy, his carelessness of precedent, and his readiness to "spill the beans" if he is honestly convinced that good may come of bean-spilling, are not characteristic of the type of Englishman with which America is most familiar. As the proprietor of "the most famous paper in the world," the London *Times*, and a number of other influential journals, his hand in British politics has been as powerful as that of any living Englishman. His latest disagreement with Lloyd George, whose Irish policy in particular the journalist found wanting, arose over the proposed disarmament conference in America. Premier Lloyd George and Lord Curzon, head of the British Foreign Office, exprest the hope that they might be able to attend. Lord Northcliffe exprest, much more violently, the hope that they wouldn't. Lord Northcliffe's utterances have been called "abusive and vituperative" by the Chicago *News*, and the Springfield *Republican* quotes enough of the Viscount's attack to explain why the Premier instituted a "boycott" of the Northcliffe papers. *The Republican* concludes:



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A "SPRING-HEELED JACK OF JOURNALISM."

Lord Northcliffe does things by fits and starts, says one of his recent biographers, and "he has leaps of real genius," as well as occasional *faux pas*. He is against Lloyd George——and prohibition.

"Lord Northcliffe's stabs at Lord Curzon, British Foreign Minister, drew blood. 'He is not particularly fond of Americans,' he said in one interview at Washington; and in another interview he phrased it more severely: 'He (Curzon) is hostile to Americans in general.' It is Northcliffe's pretty way of undoing a foreign minister abroad."

Most American papers, however, are strongly of the opinion that the British Prime Minister was foolish, if no worse, when he shut off the supply of government news from the Northcliffe papers. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, one of the mildest of the English newspaper publisher's defenders, sums up the controversy in this way:

On July 13 *The Times* printed a bitter attack on Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, "with special reference to momentous and delicate negotiations on which he was engaged in pursuance of a policy representing not only the government of the United Kingdom, but the Prime Minister of the dominions and representatives of India." Lloyd George says, "No reputable British journal of any party would have published such an attack." He adds:

"In spite of its record in recent years the London *Times* is still supposed in many circles abroad to represent both the educated and official opinion in this country. Here we know it has long ceased to hold that position, but that fact is only gradually becoming known abroad. It is, therefore, essential that the British Government as a whole shall mark strongly its disapproval of such an attack."

We are inclined to agree with the main proposition. Strongly marked disapproval was essential. But it was erroneous as a matter of policy to offer such disapproval in the restrictive orders. That made Lord Northcliffe a martyr and gave him his martyr opportunity. He was enabled to waive the question of the justice of the Curzon article and stand simply for the freedom of the press to criticize officials, on which issue he was bound to have strong support, even within the coalition ranks.

An additional fillip was given to the controversy by an announcement, first credited to Northcliffe, that King George had said flatly that there must be no more killings in Ireland. The King issued a statement, read by Lloyd George in Parliament, denying that he had made any such unconstitutional statement, Northcliffe cabled his Majesty that he had not attributed any such remark to the King, Editor Steed, of the London *Times*, who was with his chief in New York at the time, said that some things had got out which ought not to have been published, and the whole affair looked very serious or very humorous, indeed, dependent upon the angle from which it was viewed.

The personality of Lord Northcliffe, which appears to the American and British publics in so many different lights, is the subject of one of the most striking essays in "The Mirrors of Downing Street" (Putnams), a book written by a man who signs himself "A Gentleman with a Duster." A great surgeon, notes the writer, has said that Carlyle suffered all his life from an internal ulcer, and "one may speculate on the difference there would have been in his writings if he had undergone an operation which to-day is quite common." This remark occurs to him when he thinks about Lord Northcliffe. The writer goes on:

There is something wrong with his health. For a season he is almost boyish in high spirits, not only a charming and a most considerate host, but a spirit animated by the kindliest,

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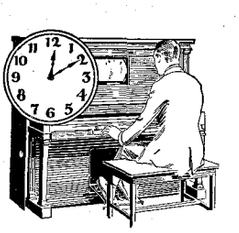

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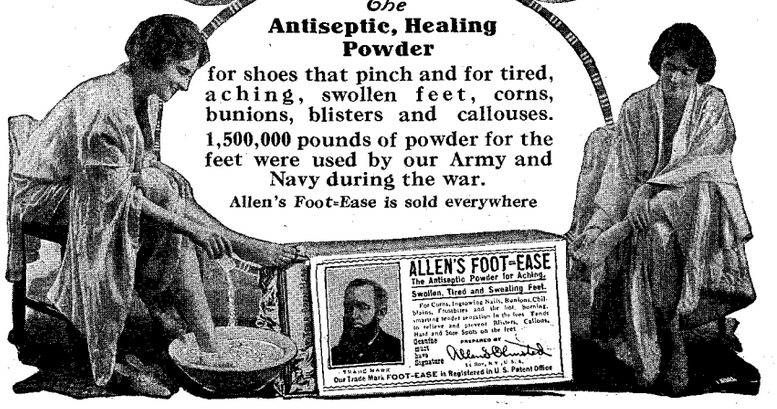

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

broadest, and cheerfullest sympathies. Then comes a period of darkness. He seems to imagine that he may go blind, declares that he can not eat this and that, shuts himself up from his friends, and feels the whole burden of the world pressing on his soul.

It is impossible to judge him as one would judge a perfectly healthy man.

The most conspicuous thing in his character is its transilience. One is aware in him of an anacoluthic quality, as if his mind suddenly stopt leaping in one direction to begin jumping in a quite contrary direction. It can not be said that his mind works in any direction. It is not a trained mind. It does not know how to think and can not support the burden of trying to think. It springs at ideas and goes off with them in haste too great for reflection. He drops these ideas when he sees an excuse for another leap. Sequence to Lord Northcliffe is a synonym for monotony. He has no *esprit de suite*. But he has leaps of real genius. An admirable title for his biography would be "The Fits and Starts of a Discontinuous Soul." There is something of St. Vitus in his psychology. You might call him the Spring-Heeled Jack of Journalism.

A story told of one of his journalists illustrates the difficulty of dealing with so uncertain a person. Lord Northcliffe invited this journalist, let us call him Mr. H., to luncheon. They approached the lift of Carmelite House, and Lord Northcliffe drew back to let his guest enter before him—he has excellent manners and, when he is a host, is scrupulously polite to the least of people in his employment. Mr. H. approached the lift, and, raising his hat and making a profound bow to the boy in charge of it, passed in before Lord Northcliffe. Nothing was said during the descent. On leaving the lift Mr. H. again raised his hat and bowed low to the boy. When they were out of earshot Lord Northcliffe remonstrated with him on his behavior. "You shouldn't joke," he said, "with these boys; it makes discipline difficult." "Joke!" exclaimed Mr. H. "Good heavens, I wasn't joking; how do I know that to-morrow he will not be the editor of *The Daily Mail?*"

This story has a real importance. It emphasizes a remarkable characteristic of Lord Northcliffe's variability. It emphasizes the romantic quality of his mind. Nothing would please him more than to discover in one of his office boys an editor for *The Times*. His own life has given him almost a novelette's passion for romance. He lives in that atmosphere. Few men I have known are so free from snobbishness or so indifferent to the petty conventions of society. The dull life of the world is hateful to him. He would make not only the journalism of the suburbs sensational, he would make the history of mankind a fairy-story.

I am disposed to think that it is the romantic quality of his mind which is the source of his power. All the men about him are unimaginative realists. He is the artist in command of the commercial mind, the poet flogging dull words into a kind of wild music.

"I have never been conscious of greatness in Lord Northcliffe," the writer goes on, "but I have never failed to feel in his mind something unusual and remarkable. He

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is not an impressive person, but he is certainly an interesting person. One feels that he has preserved by some magic temperament, not to be analyzed by the most skilful of psychologists, the spirit of boyhood." You may notice this spirit quite visibly in his face, we are told, for—

The years leave few marks on his handsome countenance. He loves to frown and depress his lips before the camera, for, like a child, he loves to play at being somebody else, and somebody else with him is Napoleon—I am sure that he chose the title of Northcliffe so that he might sign his notes with the initial N—but when he is walking in a garden, drest in white flannels, and looking as if he had just come from a Turkish bath, he has all the appearance of a youth. It is a tragedy that a smile so agreeable should give way at times to a frown as black as midnight; that the freshness of his complexion should yield to an almost jaundiced yellow; and that the fun and frolic of the spirit should flee away so suddenly and for such long periods before the witch of melancholy.

Of his part in the history of the world no historian will be able to speak with unqualified approval. His political purpose from beginning to end, I am entirely convinced, has been to serve what he conceives to be the highest interests of his country. I regard him in the matter of intention as one of the most honorable and courageous men of the day. But he is reckless in the means he employs to achieve his ends. I should say he has no moral scruples in a fight, none at all; I doubt very much if he ever asks himself if anything is right or wrong. I should say that he has only one question to ask of fate before he strips for a fight—is this thing going to be Success or Failure?

In many matters of great importance he has been right, so right that we are apt to forget the number of times he has been wrong. Whether he may not be charged, in some measure at least, with the guilt of the war, whether he is not responsible for the great bitterness of international feelings which characterized Europe during the last twenty years, is a question that must be left to the historian. But it is already apparent that for want of balance and moral continuity in his direction of policy Lord Northcliffe has done nothing to elevate the public mind and much to degrade it. He has jumped from sensation to sensation. The opportunity for a fight has pleased him more than the object of the fight has inspired him. He has never seen in the great body of English public opinion a spirit to be patiently and orderly educated toward noble ideals, but rather a herd to be stampeded in the direction which he himself has as suddenly conceived to be the direction of success.

The true measure of his shortcomings may be best taken by seeing how a man exercising such enormous power, power repeated day by day, and almost at every hour of the day, might have prepared the way for disarmament and peace, might have modified the character of modern civilization, might have made ostentation look like a crime, might have brought capital and labor into a sensible partnership, and might have given to the moral ideals of the noblest sons of men if not an intellectual impulse at least a convincing advertisement.

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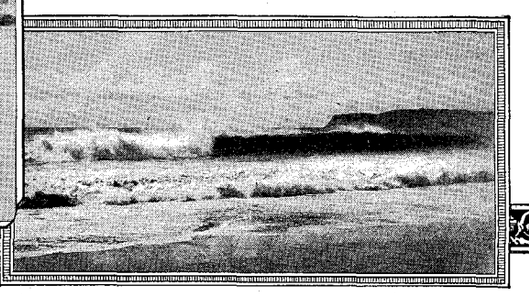

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civilization, is a charge on the sheet which Lord Northcliffe will have to answer at the seat of judgment. He has received the price of that condition in the multitudinous pence of the people; consciously or unconsciously, he has traded on their ignorance, ministered to their vulgarities, and inflamed the lowest and most corrupting of their passions.

All the same, it is the greatest mistake for his enemies to declare that he is nothing better than a cynical egoist trading on the enormous ignorance of the English middle classes. He is a boy, full of adventure, full of romance, and full of whims, seeing life as the finest fairy-tale in the world, and enjoying every incident that comes his way, whether it be the bitterest and most cruel of fights or the opportunity for doing a romantic kindness.

You may see the boyishness of his nature in the devotion with which he threw himself first into bicycling, then into motoring, and then into flying. He loves machinery. He loves every game which involves physical risk and makes severe demands on courage. His love of England is not his love of her merchants and workmen, but his love of her masculine youth.

"BARNEY" BARUCH, A WALL-STREETER IN POLITICS

A NEW POLITICAL STAR of the first magnitude appeared in Washington during the war and continued to shed much light during the subsequent peace proceedings. Washington still enjoys its radiance and is beginning to wonder just where it will ultimately establish itself in the political heavens. Bernard N. Baruch brings into politics the same romantic mind, the same intuition, says an anonymous writer who seems to speak with much authority, that made the name of Baruch famous on Wall Street. He made and lost millions in the "market," finally emerging with a fortune that left the "game" dull and commonplace. Politics called him, and during the war he became, in the anonymous writer's opinion, "the most powerful man in Washington, next to the President." His latest triumph may be considered the fact that he is the only national figure treated with any degree of friendliness in a recent anonymous volume of contemporary portraits called "The Mirrors of Washington" (Putnams). Mr. Baruch is by no means heroized in this much-discust book, but he escapes the scorching satire inspired by such figures as Messrs. House, Wilson, Lansing, and especially Senator Lodge. Taking up Mr. Baruch, the writer puts his venom-pot aside and proceeds in this wise:

A clever woman magazine writer once asked Bernard N. Baruch for some information about the Peace Treaty. The question was not in his special field, the economic sections of the Treaty, and he told her so.

"It took him one sentence to say that he could not tell me what I wanted to know," she described the interview afterward. "And then he talked to me for two hours about himself. He told me of his start in life as a three-dollar-a-week clerk, how rich he was, his philosophy of life; how you should recognize defeat when it was coming, accept it before it was complete and overwhelming, and start out afresh; how liberal and advanced were his social views; how with all his wealth he was ready to accept a capital tax as perhaps the best way out of the bog in which the war had left the world; how democratic he was in his relations with his employees and his servants. It all seemed as amazing to him as if he were describing some one else or as if it had just happened the day before."

Perhaps it is only to women and to journalists that men talk so frankly about themselves, to the most romantic and best-trained listening sex and profession, who perforce survey the heights from below. But this young woman's experience was, I have reason to believe, a common one.

Is it vanity? You say that a man who talks so much about himself must be vain. To conclude that he is vain is not to understand Mr. Baruch. Is a child vain when it brings some little childish accomplishment, some infantile drawing on paper, and delightedly and frankly marvels at what he has done? It is given to children and to the naive openly to wonder at themselves without vanity, with a deep, underlying sense of humility, and in Mr. Baruch's case the unaffected delight in himself proceeds from real humility.

After twenty-five years in the jungle of Wall Street, there is—contradictions multiply in his case—much of the child about Mr. Baruch, simple, trustful—outside of Wall Street—incapable of concealment—outside of Wall Street—of that which art has taught the rest of us to conceal. His humility makes him wonder; his naïveté makes him talk quite frankly, unrestrained by the conventions that balk others. After all, is not wondering at yourself a sign of humility? A vain man, become great by luck, by force of circumstances, by the possession of gifts which he does not himself fully understand, would still take himself for granted. He would not be a romance to himself, but a solid, unassailable fact.

For Baruch the great romance is Baruch, the astonishing plaything of fate, who started life as a three-dollar-a-week broker's clerk; made millions, lost millions, made millions again, lost millions again; finally, still young, quit Wall Street with a fortune that left the game of the market dull and commonplace, seeking a new occupation for his energies; became during the war, next to the President, the most powerful man in Washington; emerged from the war, which wrecked most reputations, with a large measure of credit, prepared by the amazing past for an equally amazing future. A career like that makes it impossible for the man who knows it best not to expect anything. Why not the "Disraeli of America"?—a phrase he once, rather confidentially, employed concerning his anticipated future. . . . . .

The author of "The Mirrors of Downing Street" describes Lord Northcliffe's mind as "discontinuous." If I had never talked to Lord Northcliffe I should be led to suppose that his mind resembled Mr. Baruch's. But the British journalist's mental operations are a model of order and continuity compared to those of the former American War Industries Chairman. Like the heroes of the ancient poems, Mr. Baruch's mind has the faculty of invisibility. You see it here; a moment later you see it there; and for the life of you you can not tell how it got from here to there, a gift of incalculability which must have been of great service in Wall Street, but which does not promote understanding nor communication. And the more Mr. Baruch tries to give you the connecting-links between here and there the worse off you are, both of you.

The ordinary mind is logical and is confined within the three dimensions of the syllogism. You watch it readily enough shut in its little cage whose walls are the major premise, the minor premise, and the conclusion. There is no escape, as we say, from the conclusion. There is no escape anywhere.

But Mr. Baruch's mind escapes easily. It possesses the secret of some fourth mental dimension, known only to the naive and illogical, or perhaps supralogical. He has brilliant intuitions, hunches, premonitions, the acute perceptions of some two or three extra senses that have been bred or schooled out of other men.

Perhaps he is like Lloyd George, who is not logical but achieves his successes through two or three senses which ordinary men have not; however, unlike Lloyd George, he can not simulate logic and, after jumping to his conclusions, reduce them to the understanding of the three-dimensional mind. It is a grief to him that he can not; for if he could make a speech, that is to say, translate himself, that figure of Disraeli would, he thinks, be less remote. But when your mental operations are a succession of miracles, you may have brilliant intuitions and extraordinary prevision about the mineral supplies necessary to win the war—which he had—you may have wonder, like the naive and the poets, about that extraordinary thing yourself, or about that still more extraordinary thing which is life or destiny, but you can not move the masses. . . . . .

Several daily newspapers in New York, and I know not how many magazines and weeklies, have been offered at one time or another to Mr. Baruch, for it is known that one of his ideas of public service is to own and edit a great liberal journal, a "Manchester *Guardian*" of America. But an opportunity to buy a newspaper in New York is an opportunity to invest $3,000,000 or $4,000,000, to lose $500,000 or more for several years thereafter, and to become the national figure that Mr. Ochs is, or Mr. Reid is, or Mr. Munsey is, certainly something far short of the American Disraeli or even the Baruch of the War Industries Board.

Mr. Baruch, you will observe, has no vulgar illusions about what money will buy. He likes money. It brings with it a certain personal enlargement. It adds to the romance of himself in his own eyes as well as in the eyes of others. It procures the flattering ears of journalists and a place on the front pages, and, if one inclines toward ostentation, even the ownership of a newspaper itself.

But money will buy a commanding place in public life. And even if it would buy such a place he would not be content to do other than earn one. He wants to repeat the thrills of his youth in the market in the thrills of a second youth in Washington. He is incurably romantic.

To sum him all up in a sentence—he has an extraordinary sense of wonder and an unequaled sense of reality, the sense of wonder directed toward himself, the sense of reality directed largely but not exclusively elsewhere.

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A bit—just ½ inch

Suffices for a shave. For this Cream multiplies itself in lather 250 times. A 35-cent tube contains enough for 152 shaves.

No long rubbing

Within one minute the average beard absorbs 15% of water. And that makes a horny beard wax-like.

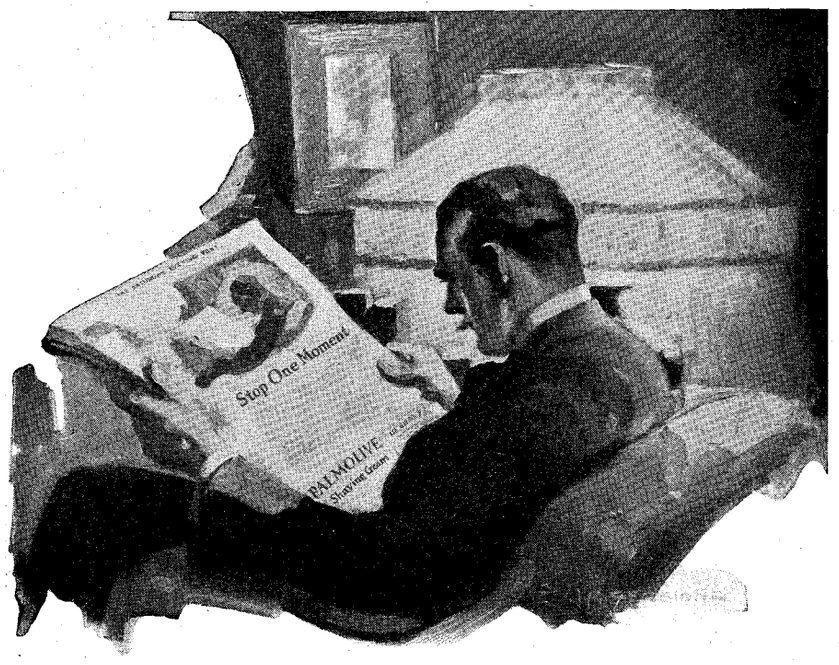
No finger rubbing, no waiting for results. Begin your shave at once.

No renewing

The lather maintains its creamy fullness for 10 minutes on the face. Countless tests have proved this. It does not need renewing.

No after-sting

No lotion is needed. The blended Palm and Olive oils form a soothing lotion which nothing can excel. The skin is left in soft and smooth condition.



Stop One Moment

Cut the coupon—see what we have done

By V. K. Cassaday, B. S., M. S., Chief Chemist

We urge all you men to cut this coupon. We have something to surprise you. Tens of thousands write us, and they start a new era in shaving. We want you.

We know the claims made for shaving creams, and how often they disappoint. But we are practical men—scientific men. We have solved this problem, and the proof that we offer is free.

We have met your wants

Years ago we met women's wants, you know. And Palmolive Soap has since become the great toilet soap of the world.

Six years ago we started to meet men's wants. We consulted thousands of men—asked them their supreme desires in a shaving cream.

Then one by one we met them. It took 18 months of experiment, despite all our skill and experience. We made up and compared 130 formulas. But the result today is a shaving cream to win and delight mankind.

Meets these requirements

It is a quick beard softener. Within one minute it causes the beard to absorb 15 per cent of water. That with hot or cold water and without hand rubbing. That saves you some minutes per morning.

The lather maintains itself—you don't need to renew it. Our tests call for ten minutes' creamy fullness on the face, and we made this soap to meet them.

The soap goes far. A trifling bit—just one-half inch—suffices for a shave. One tube supplies 152 shaves. For we have created a soap which multiplies itself 250 times in lather. So the soap is economical.

A feature 3,000 years old

Those features are new. They mark the last word, we think, in shaving soap science. But the best factors in it are 3,000 years old. Those are palm and olive oils. The blend is modern, and the treatment. But ancient Roman and Egyptian beauties used those same cosmetic oils.

In Palmolive Shaving Cream palm and olive oils do what they do in our toilet soap. They enter the pores, soften the skin, soothe irritation, leave the face velvety and clean. It is pleasing to use this shaving cream, but the after-effects are still finer.

Men are fast coming to Palmolive Shaving Cream. Thousands write us letters about it. Multitudes tell their friends.

If our claims are true you want Palmolive Shaving Cream. Our sample tube will prove them or disprove them, and at our expense. In fairness to yourself, cut out the coupon now.

PALMOLIVE Shaving Cream

1270

10 SHAVES FREE

Simply insert your name and address and mail to

Dept. 652, The Palmolive Company
Milwaukee, U. S. A.

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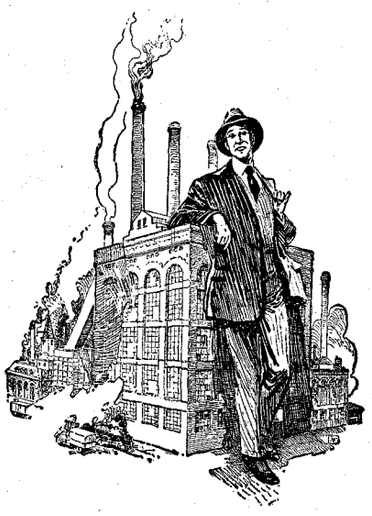

The new boss—that's you

There's a factory in town in which you have an interest.

It is busy night and day. It provides the people of your community with something they need. It is a force for better, safer, happier living. It is your electric light and power company.

The laws give you and your neighbors control over that valuable property. It must follow the rules which you lay down. Its profits are what you allow.

But this job of being boss brings responsibilities too. It isn't enough to turn the control over to your public service commission and then forget it.

Because people forgot to look after their lighting companies, one hundred and fifty thousand applicants are today unable to get electric service.

You want to be a better boss than that. If your electric light factory is in trouble, you ought to know about it.

Maybe there's something to the statement that these companies are not getting a living wage. If it's true you'd better fix it—that is if you think electricity worth keeping.

Anyway these facts are known. Various items of operating expense have gone up several hundred percent while rates went up less than twenty percent. Reserve funds are about exhausted. A billion dollars' new capital is needed.

You'd better look into this. If it's as bad in your town as in many, you'll find a higher rate best in the long run. That's the only way to reassure investors. It's the only way to raise the capital needed to build up the kind of electric service your growing town requires.

This is your problem. Show them you're on the job.

Published in the interest of Electrical Development by an Institution that will be helped by whatever helps the Industry.

Western Electric Company

No. 28. *Wherever people look to electricity for the comforts and conveniences of life today, Western Electric offers a service as broad as the functions of electricity itself.*

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

A SMALL BOY WHO STANDS HIGH AS A NATURALIST

THE swaying head of the king-snake brushed the boy's ear and came to rest flat on top of his head. Some one in the crowd gasped and moved back a step; little girls, out to see all the sights of the Bronx Zoo, New York, quivered with apprehension as the snake forked out its tongue.

"He's charmed it," said a spectator, breaking the silence.

"You are quite mistaken," replied the boy, unwinding the coils of the snake from about his neck and carefully replacing the reptile in its cage. "There is no such thing as charming a snake. I do not believe in such things." He spoke as one having authority, and then and there proceeded to give a lecture on the habits and characteristics of snakes and to admonish his hearers against the needless slaughter of them. The king-snake, said the embryonic scientist, should not be killed, as it does much good in destroying vermin, and even has been known to attack and eat poisonous snakes. In spite of the youngster's short trousers and open-collared khaki shirt, the crowd listened respectfully. He wound up, says a reporter of the New York *Herald*, by explaining that the only poisonous snakes ever found in New York State in modern times are the rattler and the copperhead, and that there is no reason for exterminating the others.

Roy Curtiss is only eleven, but Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of reptiles in the Zoo, says that few of Roy's elders know more natural history than he does. The *Herald* reporter writes:

> At the age of three he was reading and writing. Later, Roy taught himself Latin. He had absolutely no instruction in this, he doesn't know simple Latin. He got the knowledge of the scientific vocabulary that he needs by reading Linnæus, the great Swedish naturalist, in the original Latin, translating with the help of an English-Latin dictionary and checking up by means of Coues's "Key of North American Birds."
>
> He will not break any records as the youngest freshman when he gets to Harvard, whither he expects to go. He is now only in the elementary department of Horace Mann School, struggling, he said, with "all those ordinary things you have to learn," and bounding, as soon as lessons are over, up to Bronx or Van Cortlandt Park to pursue the real study of life, his beloved Mother Nature, or hurrying down to the Public Library, because his own scientific library at home, rich as it is, does not, unfortunately, include the "Systema Naturae" of Carl von Linné in the Latin.
>
> He has been at work for some time, he said, on a volume which will be a new system of nature—a book of nomenclature, containing no descriptions, but every name of plant and animal, with the name of the person who first described it.
>
> "It's practically finished," he said. "I added the nutmeg-tree and the cashew

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yesterday. It's going to be published as soon as I can get a stenographer to type it, and that will not be long."

He does his manful duty by his school geography and arithmetic, but for a real good time he plunges into Knowlton's "Birds of the World," "The Nature Library," Linnæus and Catesby, the "Zoological Britannica." Ditmars's reptile book, or the findings of the Smithsonian Institution as to crocodilians, lizards, and serpents. Withal, he's a healthy boy, and, if his mother doesn't mind it being said, a very handsome one.

He has two green tortoises which he will present to the Bronx Zoo. It would be fine to say that he found them along some river of doubt in the Berkshires, but the fact is he bought them for a quarter apiece in a Japanese curio store.

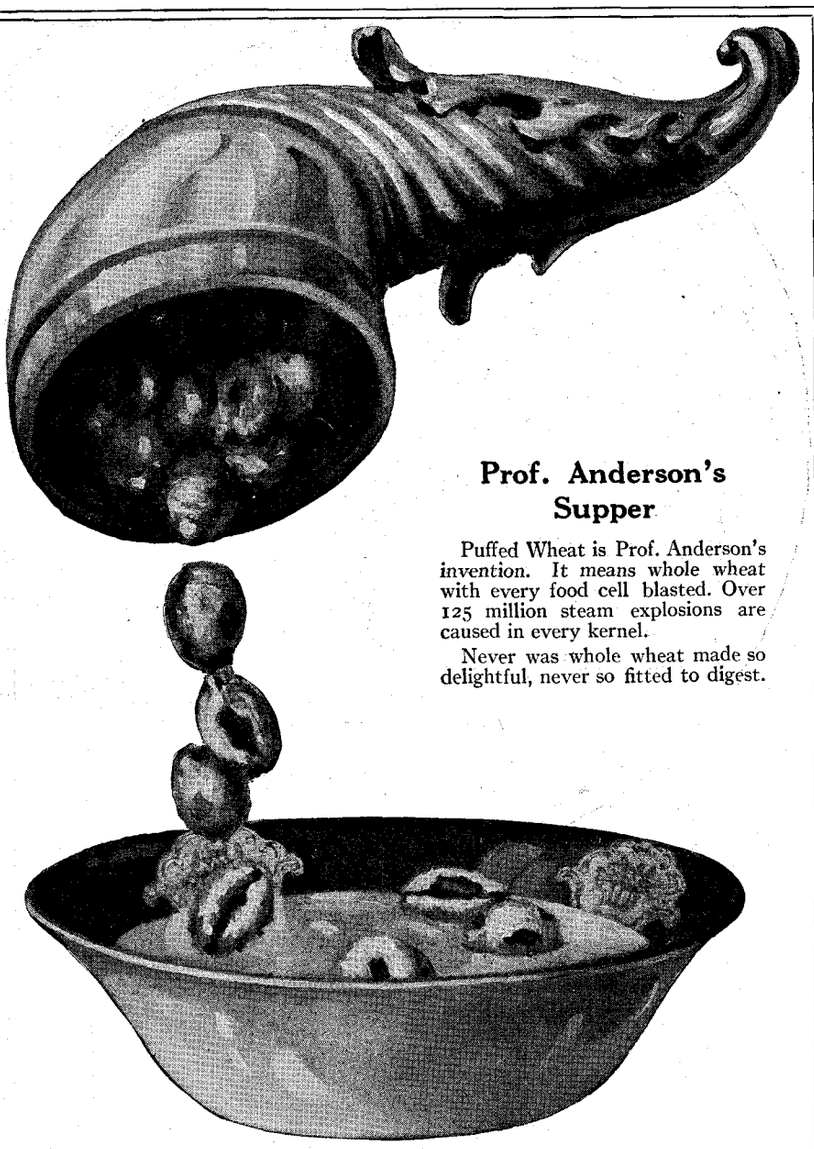
"Leave it to Mr. Ditmars; he'll know how to feed 'em," said the boy.

THE "REVOLUTION CONSCIENCE" AND RUSSIAN JUSTICE

THEY have abolished capital punishment in Russia, it seems, yet one court alone has a record of 8,500 executions. The legal profession is not recognized, yet lawyers are said to be busy practising in clandestine courts and taking care of an enormous real-estate business which has grown up in spite of the fact that there is no more private ownership of land. In one set of courts members of the labor-unions take turns on the bench, until it is said that in Petrograd every workman has now been a judge. The most important court is not really a court at all, but a commission for the suppression of the enemies of the Government, and it arrests, prosecutes, condemns, sentences, and executes as it sees fit, without any rules of evidence or safeguards for the innocent. These are some of the remarkable facts brought out by Judge Harry M. Fisher, of the Municipal Court of Chicago, who visited Russia in connection with relief work for Jewish war sufferers, and who was given an opportunity to see something of the Russian judicial system—if the word system may be used. The judicial power in Russia, he writes in *The Journal of the American Bar Association*, is subject to no restraints of law or tradition and is exercised by men wholly untrained, many of them illiterates, who are responsible only for what they call their "revolutionary conscience." There is practically nothing about the judiciary in the Russian Constitution. The program of the Russian Communist party, however, has some general paragraphs which furnish such legal basis as exists for the Russian courts. This is what may be called the Bolshevik party's plank on the judiciary:

Jurisprudence.—Proletarian democracy, taking power into its own hands and finally abolishing the organs of domination of the *bourgeoisie*—the former courts of justice—has replaced the formula of *bourgeois* democracy; judges elected by the people by the class watchword: the judges must be elected from the working masses and only by the working class.

In order to induce the broad masses of



Prof. Anderson's Supper

Puffed Wheat is Prof. Anderson's invention. It means whole wheat with every food cell blasted. Over 125 million steam explosions are caused in every kernel.

Never was whole wheat made so delightful, never so fitted to digest.

Wheat in Milk

Flimsy, flavory wheat grains puffed to bubbles

Puffed Wheat in milk is the greatest cereal dish you can serve. Children revel in these airy, toasted globules. And whole wheat, thus made wholly digestible, supplies 16 elements which growing children need.

One object is to make whole wheat so tempting that children will be glad to eat enough.

Rice made a confection

Puffed Rice is a food confection. It tastes like toasted nuts. The texture is like snowflakes. It crushes at a touch.

It is used in candy making, used as garnish on ice cream. Hungry children eat like peanuts when you crisp and lightly butter.

Yet it is simply whole rice steam exploded. Every food cell is blasted. Thus digestion is made easy and complete.

Puffed Grains are cereal tidbits. But they are also scientific foods. The more you learn of food hygiene, the more you will serve your cereals in this form.

Serve both kinds in all ways. Serve them all day long.

Puffed Wheat — Airy—toasted. 8 times normal size

Puffed Rice — The supreme breakfast dainty

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

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"Oh, for an Autowline!"

"Two hours' trouble with my engine—tired and covered with dirt and grease—no telephone within miles—and starting to rain on top of all that! I swore then and there it was the last time I'd start out without a

BASLINE AUTOWLINE

With this super-handy necessity along, you don't worry long about car-troubles. You simply hail the first passing motorist—hitch on behind—and in a jiffy you're home or at a garage. It's *tow-home insurance!*

BASLINE AUTOWLINE weighs only 4½ pounds, coils up flat, and can be tucked under a seat cushion—and yet it can pull a 4000-pound touring car up a 20 per cent grade! That's because it's made of famous Yellow Strand Wire Rope—*absolutely dependable.* Snaps on instantly with patented Snaffle Hooks that cannot loosen. Insist on getting this *original* wire rope towline—because there's only *one* Yellow Strand Wire Rope.

POWERSTEEL AUTOWLOCK, another necessity, safeguards car and spare tire against thieves. POWERSTEEL TRUCKLINE, an extra heavy towline, is needed by every truck-owner.

At Your Jobber or Dealer

BRODERICK & BASCOM ROPE CO., ST. LOUIS—NEW YORK

YELLOW STRAND WIRE ROPE: The same celebrated rope of which B & B Auto Accessories are made also has numerous industrial uses. It is used at Leading Logging Camps, Mines, Oilfields, Shipyards, for General Construction Work, etc For real wire rope economy, specify Yellow Strand.

E189

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

the proletariat and the peasantry to take part in the administration of justice, a bench of jury judges sitting in rotation under the guidance of a permanent judge is introduced and various labor organizations and trade-unions must impanel their delegates.

The Soviet Government has replaced the former endless series of courts of justice with their various grades by a very simplified, uniform system of people's courts accessible to the population and devoid of useless delay.

The Soviet Government, abolishing all the laws of the overthrown governments, commissioned the judges elected by the Soviets to carry out the will of the proletariat in compliance with its decrees and, in case of absence or incompleteness of decrees, to be guided by socialist conscience.

Constructed on such a basis, the courts of justice have already led to a fundamental alteration of the character of punishment, introducing conditional verdicts on a wide scale, applying public censure as a form of punishment, replacing imprisonment by obligatory labor with the retention of freedom, reformation in tribunals, institutions, and applying the principle of Comrade Tribunals (tribunals selected from an accused person's fellow workers).

The Russian Communist party in order to assist the further development of the courts of justice on these lines will try its utmost to induce all workmen without exception to perform judicial duties and finally strive to substitute the system of punishment by educational measures.

The simple system here apparently aimed at has not amounted to much, for the People's Courts now try only such cases as are assigned to it by the Cheresvechaika, which is now all powerful and will be described later. The judges of the People's Courts are composed entirely of workingmen selected by the trades-unions. They rotate in office, the idea being to train as many workingmen and peasants as possible in the administration of justice. The city of Petrograd prides itself on having already had 40,000 judges. When Judge Fisher was there last summer the entire working population of the city was not more than 40,000. Another set of courts, the Revolutionary Tribunal, before which lawyers of the old régime may not appear, but before which the trades-unions may designate members to appear as lawyers, has also been relegated to practical desuetude by the Cheresvechaika.

This Cheresvechaika, the all-powerful tribunal of Russia, deserves considerable attention as the real judicial branch of the Bolshevik Government. Its proper designation is the "All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for the suppression of counter-revolution, speculation, and sabotage." As Judge Fisher explains:

It was created when the Government decided upon its policy to carry out the so-called reign of terror and was practically given absolute power over the lives of all the Russians.

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It is not in reality a court as we understand one. It is a sort of *gendarmerie*. The agents of these Cheresvechaika arrest, prosecute, adjudge, and execute. The same man may be the arresting officer, the prosecutor, the judge who renders the decree and who with his own hand executes the offender.

This court has a federal body, the All-Russian Cheresvechaika, as well as branches in every state, province, city, and village.

In the villages particularly the judges are selected from among the poor peasants, most of whom are illiterate. These men, mind you, have absolute power, without responsibility to anybody, to carry out any decree they may enter.

In the days following the uprising which was signalized by the killing of Mirbach, the German Ambassador, and, again, after the attempted assassination of Lenine, on September 1, 1918, these courts throughout the country, without exception, took into custody not only every suspected man, but every stranger who happened to be in the town or village, and in all likelihood every enemy that any particular judge or body of the judges might have had within the district, all of whom, with but few exceptions, were executed on the day after the arrest.

The official record of the All-Russian Cheresvechaika is that 8,500 men were executed.

Most of the work, however, was done by the Municipal Extraordinary Commissions, and of that no record seems to exist.

In the spring of 1920 the abolition of capital punishment was decreed, but the Cheresvechaika continued to execute men. And this is the way they did it without violating its socialistic conscience. Certain portions of Russia were declared to be under military rule, and it was held that within that region capital punishments should prevail. So, if some one in Moscow offended, he was promptly transported to a point within the military zone and was there tried and executed.

When people living in Moscow find it necessary to go past the court-house of this tribunal they generally go about a square out of their way around it so as to avoid coming too close to the building. With this fact in mind, Judge Fisher considered it something of a distinction to be invited to a session of the court. With the aid of high Bolshevik officials, he succeeded in preventing the execution of a number of Jews who were charged with being Zionists. Judge Fisher spent five days in the court-house reading the evidence in the case. He says:

During that time I became acquainted with some of the leading spirits of that court, particularly Latsis, of whom so much has been heard, and who is credited with having executed more men than any other living being.

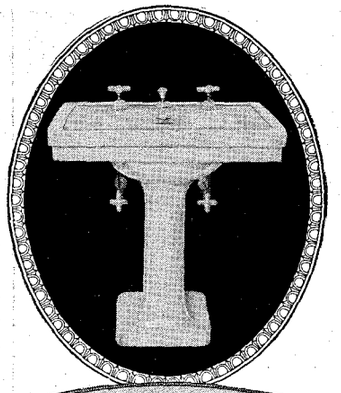
After considerable talk over the system of the Cheresvechaika, I asked this question:

"Why do you not at least permit the defendants to face their judges? Why do you not tell them what offense they are charged with and give them a chance to explain? Even if you are going to execute them after that, at least there ought to be the appearance of having given them a chance to face their accusers."

The answer was:

"You must remember that we are at

First in the industry, foremost since —



MADDOCK

Foremost in achieving labor-saving improvements in lavatory construction

THE Madbury Lavatory, shown above, includes an overflow cleansing feature that literally puts the cleaning of the overflow at the finger-tips of the housewife.

This device, operated by holding one finger over the supply nozzle with the water turned on, simplifies the cleansing of the inaccessible overflow channel. It saves time and lessens the burden of housework.

Constructed entirely of glistening, pure white vitreous china, a material that can be kept clean and sanitary with minimum care—this fixture unquestionably represents the highest ideals in the development of the lavatory.

Any one interested in using fixtures of Thomas Maddock quality in equipping a new or an old bathroom, should write for "Bathroom Individuality."

Thomas Maddock's Sons Company
Trenton, New Jersey

THOS. MADDOCK'S SONS CO. TRENTON, N.J.

Thomas Maddock plumbing equipment is also used in the Metropolitan Life Insurance addition, now under construction, New York; in the home of the Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, and in many other well-known buildings in all parts of the country.

Du Pont Hotel and Office Building, Wilmington, Del., is equipped throughout with Thomas Maddock fixtures

Remember the importance of the plumber in protecting the family's health

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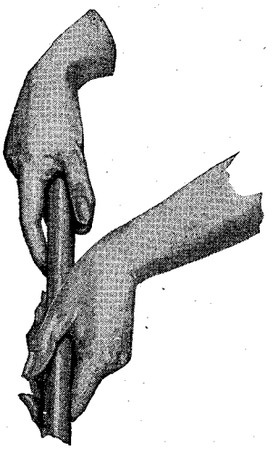
TWO things make O-Cedar Polish Mops even more popular than ever before.

First, the Mops have been improved —made bigger, better and stronger.

Second, prices have been reduced. You can now buy an O-Cedar Mop at below before-the-war price.



Note the 6 Proven Betterments

See the new models at your dealers. See how much bigger and stronger the mops are. Compare them with others for strength. Notice the strong steel center to keep the O-Cedar in its original shape. Remember they can be washed, cleaned and renewed without being taken apart. Note the additional quantity of cotton.

Sold on Trial

Any O-Cedar Mop is sold with the distinct understanding that if you are not delighted with the work, time and money it saves, your money will be refunded without a question.

O-Cedar Mop
Polish

Now at Below Prewar Prices

Large Size $1.50 Cottage Size $1.00

CHANNELL CHEMICAL CO., Chicago—Toronto—London—Paris

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

war, at war against a class. When you catch a spy in your ranks, you do not stop to give him a trial. You execute him. Every member of the old *bourgeoisie* is our enemy. We are not at war with a nation, but at war with a class. Whoever belongs to that class is, by virtue of that alone, our enemy. Now, what is the use of bringing a *bourgeois* before the court and let him explain that he is not a counter-revolutionist? Suppose he says that he is not. That would merely be because he wants to save his hide. We can not believe him if he does say it. So why listen to him?"

The fact is that many of these men were executed even without knowing that they were convicted.

Right now this tribunal is taking more and more power into its own hands. It is the powerful arm of the militarists of Russia.

To-day you can not leave Moscow or Petrograd; you can not get into one of those cities or remain in a house for longer than twenty-four hours without reporting to this particular tribunal and getting its approval. It has no regard for the action of any of the other departments of state. It is responsible to no one.

The Communist officials themselves seem to fear it. There is provision for appeal from the local or gubernatorial Cheresvechaika to the All-Russian, but ordinarily the defendant is executed before the appeal is perfected. They do their work rapidly.

None of those courts have any law to guide them. It is openly talked about that many of them have used their power to avenge themselves on old-time enemies. A very natural thing under such conditions.

Similar tribunals are established in connection with the Army, and they operate in pretty much the same way.

So much for the official courts of Bolshevik Russia. There is also growing up a system of clandestine outlaw courts. It will be remembered that trade as well as private property is supposed to have been abolished from Russia. Men are expected to subsist on the government rations which, in the cities, consist of about three-quarters of a pound of black bread a day for the ordinary workingmen and a pound and a half of that same bread for those doing hard manual labor. That is all they get. There are no stores, there are no middlemen, but people must have more. The consequence is that everybody is trading.

Even workingmen leave the factory on Thursday night, go out to the farms and gather up such products as they can, come back to the cities and sell it, and do not return to the factory before Tuesday morning. If you do not trade in some form or other you can not live. There has grown up in Russia a merchant class which is accumulating enormous quantities of currency in circulation there. They are called speculators, and nicknamed "*Sovbour*," an abbreviation of Soviet *bourgeoisie*. The market where this illegal trade is conducted is run in the open in the city of Moscow and covers an area from ten to twelve blocks, and from 15,000 to 20,000 purchasers come there daily. Occasionally the place is raided, but there, as here, the raid is tipped off in advance, and it does not accomplish very much.

How We Made Cigars Sell Themselves

Our idea was to make a cigar so good that every smoker would like it—to sell it at a lower price than a similar quality sold at cigar stores

—to sell to nobody but the smokers themselves.

—to let the smoker try them before buying.

We believed that all we would have to do was to let the public know our plan and the orders would come in.

That was nineteen years ago. We made the cigars, told the public about them, and we are still in business and have never made an effort to sell a cigar to anyone but a consumer in all that time.

Our El Nelsor is a hand-rolled cigar, 4¾ inches long. It is made of long Havana and Porto Rico filler and genuine Sumatra wrapper.

This is how El Nelsor Cigars sell themselves:

Write us to send you a box of cigars—we send you a box of 50.

You smoke 10 of these cigars before you decide. If you want to keep the box, you send us $4.00. If you don't care to keep them, return the remaining 40 at our expense and pay nothing.

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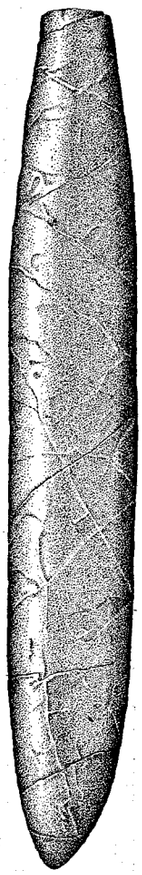

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Illegal operations carried on on such a huge scale is impossible without the connivance of the officials, with the result that the great body of Russia's officialdom, with the exception of the leading men, most of whom seem honest, has become corrupted to such an extent that bribery is a recognized institution. The tradesmen and officials maintain clandestine courts, where, I was told, most of the litigation is concerning actions by officials to recover bribes promised but not paid for the performance of some official act.

When Judge Fisher asked one of Moscow's former lawyers how he could permit himself to plead the cause of a bribe-taker suing to recover a bribe, his answer was:

Morality is a relative thing; and when a thing ordinarily considered immoral becomes a thing upon which life itself depends, it is no longer to be regarded as offensive, but as a virtuous thing, to be sustained. And bribery of Russian officialdom is the only thing now that makes it possible for the city's population to live at all.

Thus lawyers manage to live, tho their profession is outlawed, by means of practise in these clandestine courts and also by engaging in a new sort of real-estate business which has grown up and which Judge Fisher thus describes:

With the abolition of private property, the Government has taken over all the real estate. But, as trading goes on in other commodities, so also trading goes on in real estate. Men buy and sell property which the Government is supposed to own, and lawyers are busily engaged in watching the chain of title, in the hope that when some new government will succeed the present one, the original title will be recognized and confirmed in the holder if he can prove proper conveyance.

Psychic Problem.—Two powerful colored stevedores, who had had some sort of falling out, were engaged in unloading a vessel at a St. Louis dock. Uncomplimentary remarks and warnings of intended violence were exchanged whenever the two passed each other with their trucks.

"You jest keep on pesticatin' around wid me," declared one of the men, "an' you is gwine be able to settle a mighty big question for de sciumtific folks!"

"What question dat?" asked the other.

"Kin de dead speak!"—*Harper's.*

Forethought.—Jeremiah's wife had locked him out, tho he had telephoned that he was coming home. He broke in the door, however, and, hot from his exertions, found this note on the dining-room table:

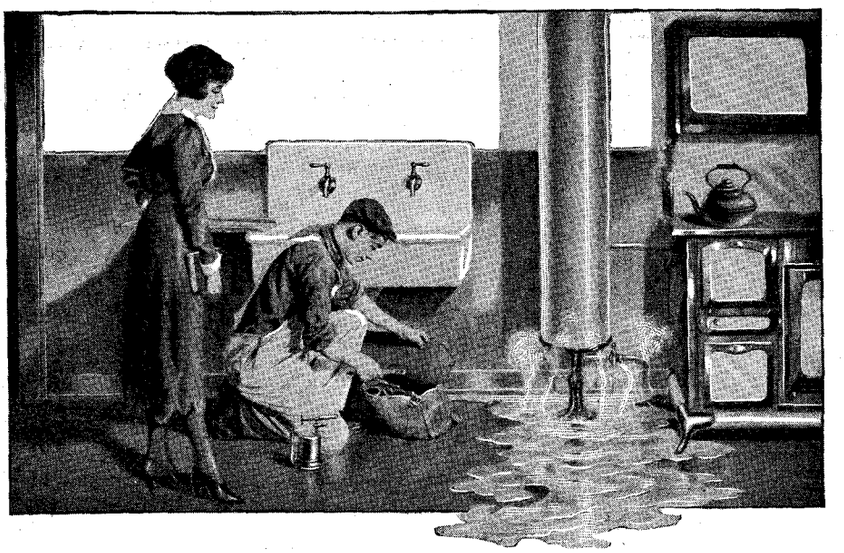
"Dear Jerry: I decided to go out just the same. As this is Jane's day off, I took care to put the key under the mat for you."—*Karikaturen (Christiania).*

Look Before You Leap.—"And would you love me as much if father lost all his money?"

"Has he?"

"Why, no."

"Of course I would, darling."—*The Bulletin (Sydney).*



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SPORTS-AND-ATHLETICS

WHY AMERICA WINS CHAMPIONSHIPS

AMERICA now has one of the finest collections of international championships in the history of sport, as numerous critics in England, France, and America point out with varying degrees of envy, pride, chagrin, resignation, or enthusiasm. Especially in the professional contests, where, at least in some opinions, the "game" tends to become a business, the Yankees have been superlatively successful. The amateur golf championship won by a young Englishman after the carefully trained American contestants, reports said, had "cracked" badly all over the course, was a notable exception. In professional golf, in tennis, in polo, American brawn has carried off practically all the big prizes. If it is argued that Jock Hutchison, who won the cup emblematic of the British Golf Open Championship, is really a Scotchman in disguise, his own statement in the matter, sent in a special cable dispatch from Liverpool to the New York *World*, may be cited on the other side. The winner said:

THEY DIDN'T HAVE TO WALK HOME.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

"I want to emphasize that this is an American golf victory purely and simply. People have been saying it is a Scottish victory because I was born near St. Andrews. I went to America eighteen years ago and am an American citizen and proud of it.

"America is a democratic country where sportsmen are given a chance. British sportsmen are not democratic. I mean that a club member here would not dine with a professional. A sportsman is accepted for his worth in America, whether he is a professional or not. We have a number of courses in America better than St. Andrews. The standard of British golf has fallen off."

Thinly concealed in this criticism of British sports and sportsmen is the nub of a common British objection to the American attitude toward games. The professional and the amateur are very distinctly separated in the British sportsman's view. England doesn't believe in the intensive training necessary to win championships. Connected with this attitude is the fact that she does not believe nearly so strongly in the supremacy of youth in sport. "One reason for this," telegraphs Grantland Rice from England to the New York *Tribune*, "is that England is old, while America is young. Another is that England has too many examples to give body to her belief." The American sports writer goes on to discuss a question which has begun to take up a good deal of space, both in sporting journals and in the general press:

England doesn't believe in intensive training and the quick development of youth as we do. Her angle, in the main, is to drift along leisurely and by steady development to conserve the athlete's energy until the day comes when he has experience to guide him. She points to Fitzsimmons, who was hardly known as a boxer until he was nearly thirty, but who was still fighting at the age of forty-seven.

She points to her tennis veteran, J. C. Parke, who, well out beyond forty, nearer forty-five, was still able to beat Bill Johnston last summer in the British championship. She has numerous entries well beyond forty who are still stars at tennis, polo, golf, cricket, and football. The answer given is that these men were not phenoms at eighteen or nineteen, but at that age were merely getting an easy start.

Examples of conquering age are as thick over here as stars in a Surrey sky of summer. Sandy Herd was fifty-two last June when he finished second in the British open golf championship, which is no light physical test, with its long marches and its attendant mental and nervous strain. John Ball was fifty when he won his last British amateur championship at golf eight years ago, and at the age of fifty-eight made a great showing in this year's championship. Norman Brookes, an Australian Briton, and J. C. Parke are two tennis illustrations which carry out her point. Buckmaster is still a great polo-player, altho the noon of existence is now many spans to his rear. They point also to the stamina of Ray and Vardon, forty-three and fifty-one, able to play thirty-six holes a day for nearly three months, as they slogged along over endless miles under an unaccustomed summer heat through their last American tour.

A certain well-known English trainer was discussing this angle.

"Youth," he said, "has speed and elasticity. It also has a certain advantage in the way of stamina, the latter being at its top between the ages of twenty-five and thirty. Youth is also quick at acquiring the knack for games, is keen at imitating form. By intensive training you can get wonderful results from these younger stars. But you can't eat your cake and have it, too. The penalty comes later on. Part of the vital spark, the flame and dash, are burned away by these hard competitions and rigorous trainings before the youth is developed sufficiently to stand any such pounding.

"Corbett was very young when he boxed sixty or sixty-five rounds with Peter Jackson. He was hardly more than a youngster when he whipt Sullivan. But he was knocked out in his first real defense of his title only five years later.

"McLoughlin, the great California tennis-player, was a dashing wonder before he was twenty. He depended upon youth and dash and the slashing game to carry him through. To-day he is well out of it, and yet he is still a far younger man than Parke or Brookes. At McLoughlin's present age Wilding and Brookes were at their

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

height, almost invincible. But they came along more slowly in their younger days and built for themselves a surer, firmer foundation of play on their way up.

"Youngsters thrown too suddenly into hard competition not only have something of their competitive vitality burned away, but the game becomes stale to them before they have reached their prime. At twenty-five or thirty it is an old story where even victory has lost some of its charm. They have reached the heights, perhaps, and having no further to go they have only the descent left."

W. P. Crozier, an Englishman, writing in *The New Republic* (New York), carries this same idea back a few steps into the fundamental characteristics of the two peoples. "Every people to its taste," he says, and credits the English with "conservatism" in their games. It is true, he admits—

They play Rubgy football uncommonly well, but even there their forward play is commonly marked by hard, untiring labor rather than by the fierce sweep and passion of the traditional Scottish and Irish rushes. Every people reveals its temperament in its games. The Frenchman, who cares nothing for the Association football game (which forbids the handling of the ball) has taken with enormous nerve and energy to the Rugby code with its rapid thinking and swift impetuosities of action. (The Welshman's inclination is the same.) In the more patient, stolid Germany before the war, "*soccer*," as the Association game is called for short, was spreading rapidly. But the characteristic English game is cricket, with its inimitable mixture of patience and of daring, sticking-it-out and bold improvisation.

The affection of the English for cricket seems to puzzle many Americans as that of Americans for baseball bewilders some Englishmen. I remember once reading of an American who declared that business men in great English cities shut their offices and hurried off to a county cricket ground if they heard that some batsman could not be got out, whereas, he said, the only thing that would attract an American was news of terrific hitting or the catastrophic fall of wickets. Here in England the bowler who sends down maiden after maiden—a maiden over is one from which no runs are made—earns a meed of praise from both the crowd and the experts of the press. Armstrong, they note, in one great match bowled twenty-four maidens out of fifty-two overs. One hundred and forty-four balls and not a run hit off them—good man, good man, indeed! So with lawn-tennis, too. The English way has been, and still predominantly is, the base-line game, which means the art of not losing points by dint of sober accuracy and persistent good length.

As for the American temperament, in the writer's view it runs to very different tactics. "It makes for speed, activity, decision." Napoleon's cry, "*Activité, activité, vitesse!*" is recalled. So say the Americans, comments Mr. Crozier:

And they have developed baseball to satisfy their bent and, after baseball, the modern tactic of lawn-tennis with its insistence on volleying, on getting to the net, even—as was said of the tempestuous McLoughlin—on making every stroke a winner.

Because the game natural and congenial to the American is one of rapid movement and decision, we are entitled to a sense of grievance against American excellence in golf. For no one can say that those are the distinctive attributes of golf. At the first blush, the sober Englishmen and the dour Scot really ought to be better at golf than their American brother, and if they are not clearly so, it follows that the American temperament must include some quality necessary to good golf that is separate from those that have developed first-rate excellence in polo, baseball, and lawn-tennis. So, indeed, it does. The quality is concentration. No game more jealously than golf demands the concentration of the faculties and the perfect control of limbs and muscles by the directing will.

Concentration is American. There never was a people which, if it may be said with respect, concentrated so ferociously on a sport, when it had once made its mind up that the sport was worth attention. The organization of athletics in the United States for the Olympic games has no parallel in this country and neither has the elaborate system by which, as described in Mr. Tilden's recent book, the United States is divided into districts and district championships for the purpose of fostering young talent at lawn-tennis and discovering the most formidable boy-player of the country. All the efforts in England to arouse a strong popular interest in the organization and training of an English team for the Olympic games have been a failure. Lawn-tennis is not organized at all with a view to national competitions and scarcely can it be said to be taught; it is very widely played and is growing steadily in popularity, but there is little or no coaching, organizing, or regimenting of it. There is, in fact, no sport in England that receives the exhaustive care and concentration that seems so common in America, except rowing at Oxford and Cambridge. Every now and then a feeble voice is heard demanding a régime more serious and businesslike. Recently there was a "movement" for collecting a cricket test match team and making it play together assiduously before meeting the Australians. But the movement did not move. People just did not think the thing worth while.

This seems to be a fundamental difference between the American and the English view of sports. It is a difference which will, I think, give most of the prizes of the world's sports in time to the Americans, with the British dominions coming next and the British of the home countries from time to time sending up brilliant men like the Dohertys at lawn-tennis who for the time will sweep the field.

The dominions will without doubt always be to the front, because with their splendid climates (compare also California and its tennis-players), their open-air and comparatively adventurous lives, their high vitality, initiative, and independence, they have an astonishingly high degree of physical excellence, and sometimes, as in the case of New Zealand Rugby football, they organize with enormous care and skill. The Americans have the aptitude also, the physical vigor, and the enthusiasm. They have, besides, a great population and the determination in any international sport to which they set their mind to mobilize their resources until their representatives are the best that the nation by taking thought can produce in the field of competition. Other countries will produce their champions from time to time. In sports like golf we shall hold our own much more tenaciously than we have done in lawn-tennis. In track athletics, the sprints will go to America, but at the medium distances we shall come out on top, while the heavy "field events" will be won by the splendid Scandinavians and Finns. But, by and large, and over a long period of time, I think, the championships in many international sports will fall most often to the Americans. We in England are more happy-go-lucky and we still (tho sometimes with little reason) like to think and talk of the spirit of the village green. In competition for championships we shall pay the penalty. But every people to its taste.

GOING IT ALONE IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

ONLY two men have swum the English Channel, and a young American wishes to be the third. Henry F. Sullivan, of Lowell, Mass., has already made three attempts to cross under his own power, and was within two and a half miles of the French coast before it was necessary to take him in tow and pull him in. Undaunted by these thrilling experiences—for the Channel is always rough—Sullivan is going to try again this summer, says a writer in the Boston *Herald;* and this time, he believes, he will touch foot on French bottom without leaving the water. His first effort was in 1913, when he started from North Foreland. He was in the water ten hours, and traveled about thirty-five miles in all, including the drifts and tides which carried him up and down the Channel. On this occasion he was within five miles of the French coast before he had to be taken into the pilot-boat. He found the water conditions and the temperature very much against him. Notwithstanding, says the writer,

In 1914 he went over again and was in readiness to set out from Dover, England, when the world-war broke, and that place and the Channel was made so unsafe for swimming that the try had to be given up. In 1920 he went over again and made two tries. On the first he was in the water over nineteen hours and came within three and one-half miles of the French coast, and on the second occasion he was in the water over eighteen hours and was within two and one-half miles of France when the pilot ordered him to quit. On both of the latter tries the condition of the water and the weather were most trying, but it was only after he had battled with the elements for more than seven hours and made not the slightest headway that he decided to give it up as hopeless.

And now he comes along again with the same objective in view. He is going over this time and will benefit by his previous experiences, which he believes should help him to a marked degree. It is only under certain conditions that the swim is possible—favorable weather and a combination of tides that will work to his advantage rather than his disadvantage.

These conditions occasionally prevail,

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Have you ever gone through the business of making a tradename? And have you decided on a trademark, only to find that someone has forestalled you and had the identical device registered? And often, repetition of the effort meant repetition of the result. Too often it is like hunting a needle in a haystack—with the odds on the needle.

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Normal gums are snug to the teeth. They are firm, and of the natural pink color that shows a free and healthy circulation in the gum-tissue.

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Use it twice daily, year in and year out. Wet your brush in cold water, place a half-inch of the refreshing, healing paste on it, then brush your teeth *up and down*. Use a rolling motion to clean the crevices. Brush the grinding and back surfaces of the teeth. Massage your gums with your Forhan-coated brush—gently at first until the gums harden, then more vigorously. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, use Forhan's according to directions, and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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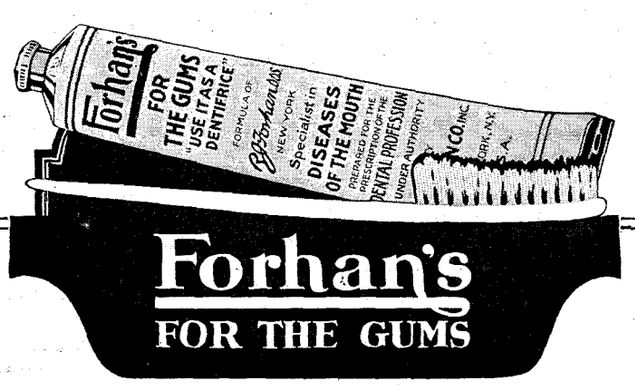

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

but not for long. During the latter part of August and early in September is the best time of the year, and even then it's only by chance that one finds the water and weather favorable for any length of time. On each occasion when he started his swims in the past there was every promise of success, but ere he had covered half the distance there was a complete change, and adverse conditions worked against him to such a degree that the feat was made impossible.

During his swim in 1920 the pilot-boat that was directing his course had to be hauled in and a large-sized fishing vessel used for the safety of those who accompanied the swimmer.

Contrary to most long-distance swimmers, Sullivan uses the breast stroke almost wholly in preference to the crawl or overhead. Because of his stocky build he sets high in the water and claims he can make better time with his long, sweeping breast stroke than any other. He weighs about 225 pounds and is about five feet six inches in height.

Sullivan has put in some time this spring training and will go to England in perfect condition for his latest, and what he firmly believes will be his last—and successful—try in conquering the Channel. He swims under the colors of the Catholic Young Men's Lyceum of Lowell.

GOURDIN'S 25-FOOT LEAP TO FAME

CATAPULTING himself through space for 25 feet 3 inches, E. O. (Ned) Gourdin, the negro athlete, of Harvard, broke a twenty-year-old record at the recent international meet between Yale and Harvard on the one side and Cambridge and Oxford on the other, and thereby established himself as the supreme athlete of his race. Other negroes have won the laurel in track-and-field competition, we are told, but none before ever smashed a world's record, and few athletes of any color have broken one so decisively. From all accounts, Gourdin had given promise of splitting inches at least, but when he lopped them wholesale from the previous record, according to the latest method of measurement, the assembled athletes of two countries were thrilled. Year in and year out, with all the zeal they could put into the effort, says A. Coplan in the New York *Daily News*, jumpers have been trying for the record hung up by Peter O'Connor on August 5, 1901, in England, when the elongated Irishman volplaned for a distance of 24 feet 11¾ inches. The nearest approach to that kangaroo feat was made by Al Gutterson, the Vermont farmer, who hurled himself through space for a distance of 24 feet 11⅝ inches in the Stockholm Olympiad in 1912, falling short of the world's accepted mark by $^{35}/_{100}$ of an inch. It is notable, also, continues the writer:

Now that an American, and a negro at that, has flung himself farther than any

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human in a broad jump in which the measurement was taken from the outer edge of a "take-off" block to the first break in the ground, it can be stated, without fear of contradiction, that his leap approximates a better performance by probably a foot than that accredited to O'Connor. And by the same token that by Gutterson was in the neighborhood of eight inches better.

Difference in system of measurement makes for the contention that the results obtained by Gourdin and Gutterson were superior to O'Connor's 24 feet 11¾ inches. When the latter was credited with that mark measurement was taken from toe to heel, the final imprint of the heel nearest to the take-off marking the tape's showing of 24 feet 11¾ inches.

The American scheme of things in connection with broad-jump measurements tends to bring about greater exactness, as was the case when Gutterson leapt. It demands that in order that the athlete lose nothing in distance he must strike the take-off perfectly, the measurement being taken from the outer edge of the block to the first break of the ground at the end of the leap. When O'Connor jumped the first break was not considered, but measurement was taken to the final imprint of the heel nearest to the taking-off ground, which means that upward of eight inches was gained by the jumper.

America has had some wonderful negro athletes, as had England and Australia, but up to the advent of the mighty Gourdin never has the negro race been able to point with pride to possession of a man who o'ertopped the world in some particular line of track-and-field endeavor. Pennsylvania had the late John B. Taylor, a college man who was a marvel at quarter-mile running, having won that event in the intercollegiates in 1904, 1907, and 1908. Sol Butler was a great jumper, and Howard P. Drew was coholder of the 9⅘ seconds for 100 yards. England had Charley Wharton and Austria Charley Samuels, both sprinters *par excellence*, but they were never world leaders.

It is a remarkable thing that but one negro out of probably 10,000 ever amounts to a hill of beans as a sprinter or a jumper. The negro's leg muscles are as distinctly unlike those of white men as are Dempsey's unlike Carpentier's. The negro calf and thigh muscles incline to cord and tie up to a degree which makes it next to impossible for a continuation of efforts for which nervous energy is a mighty contributing factor. Therefore the marvelousness of Gourdin. He is a strong sprinter as well as the world's leading broad-jumper.

There is nothing surprizing to the initiated about Gourdin's 25 feet 3 inches. He has been flirting with that sort of a jump for about a year, as might any man who can as consistently leap in the vicinity of 24 feet.

Gourdin's wonderful thigh power is the chief contributing factor toward his ability to fling himself through space. While he is a corking sprinter—he can do a sound 10⅕ seconds—it is his ability to get his jumping leg under him so that his body is not a deterrent when he essays to lift his thighs preparatory to the final thrust of the legs and the heave of the body forward at the finish of the jump.

It is a far cry back to the first authenticated broad-jump records in 1876, both national and intercollegiate, but these suffice to show the remarkable progress which has been made in the figures. Isaiah Frazier, of Yonkers, won the national title in that year with 17 feet

How to Laugh at the Heat

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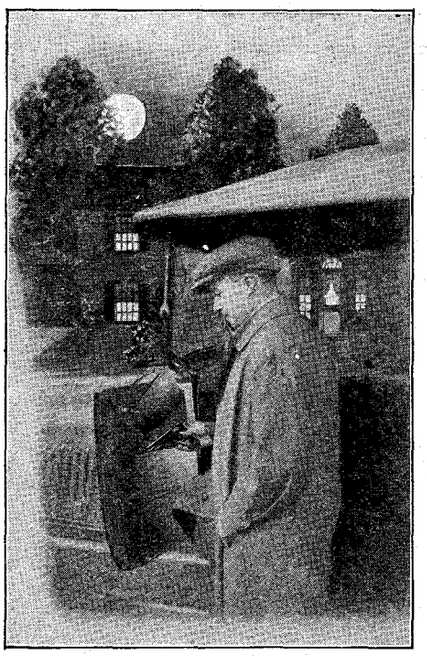

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

4 inches, while H. L. Willoughby, of Pennsy, annexed the intercollegiate honors with 18 feet 3¼ inches, so that Gourdin's 25 feet 3 inches marks decided progress and a feat which may not be repeated for another such span of years.

A BIG RACE FOR LITTLE YACHTS

LOTS of barefoot boys sailing a ship across a rough and stormy pond have, perhaps, the making of good yachtsmen in them, for, as we all know, some of our greatest sailors started life by sending a soap-dish on a venturesome cruise across the bathtub. It has been a pastime since the days when the Vikings took their sons down to the beach for the first time for boys to fashion a boat from a piece of plank to see how far and fast it would go. But now what was formerly idle play has developed into a well-organized sport of yacht and motor-boat modeling, and for thirty years, up and down the Atlantic coast, and on the ponds and lakes in and about New York, we are told, makers of model boats have been trying to design a "coat-pocket" model which will make a *Resolute* or a *Vanitie* look like an ancient trireme. News of the development of this sport has reached England, and recently W. J. Daniel, of London, read an article lauding William Richards, a member of the Central Park Model Yacht Club, in New York, as "the best model boat-builder in the world," and challenged him to a trial. Then, continues L. L. Little, in the New York *Evening Post:*

It developed that there are some 5,000 or more model yacht enthusiasts, and a large percentage of them wish to have a chance at that wager. Accordingly, there was a momentary lull in proceedings until it could be learned whether Mr. Daniel was willing to meet the winner of a series of elimination races in this country. He was, and a committee is now at work upon the conditions, with the race tentatively scheduled for September, under the international rule for third-class sailing yachts noted above.

Model yacht clubs have sprung up in Prospect Park, Brooklyn; Irvington and Montclair, N. J.; Greenwich, Conn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; on the St. Lawrence River, even the Barbados, where they sail the little craft in the open sea. And, of course, England has her model yachtsmen, to the point of supporting a magazine.

Model-racing is not limited to yachts, for the motor enthusiasts are as rabid as are the sailormen. Plans, models, and designs are as definite and complete for power-boats as they are for the more picturesque sailing yachts. The exhaust of a gas-flame, steam-power craft charging across an artificial lake, mingled with the shouts of encouragement from the bank, make a scene not duplicated elsewhere in sport. Any Sunday after ten in the morning is the time to observe such things in Central Park, New York. And when an exhaust hesitates, sputters, and dies, the owner must perforce don his great hip-boots and wade out to his craft to make the rescue, bringing the boat back to shore, accompanied by the jeers of his comrades. It would seem disheartening, but it never feazes a model-boat "bug." With all the tenderness of a surgeon, he digs into the vitals of his creation, readjusts—and lo! the little machine sets forth again upon its tour.

If anything, modeling of power-boats has surpassed that of yachts. The "step" of the high-power racing hydroplane, by which speed is increased, finds its counterpart in little models no longer than a yard-stick. *Miss America*, a famous speed-boat of recent seasons, turned out to be almost precisely an enlargement of a small model which had been built six months earlier. The only difference was in the location of the "step" in the hull. Neither designer knew of the other's work.

If model-boat designing, building, and racing is a hobby, it is also a valuable thing in yachting circles. With all the interest of spare time spent in getting out a boat which will defeat one's dearest rival, there is also the certain growth of new things in marine design which can be incorporated into seagoing vessels. Yachtsmen generally regard model yachting as a certain index to maritime supremacy in the United States. While men do it chiefly because of the fun there is in it, the welcome accorded Mr. Daniel's challenge indicates that it is not all play.

Anyhow, *model-yacht-racing is about* to bring on another sporting clash between John Bull and Uncle Sam.

THE "PINCH HITTER'S" RIGHT TO A PLACE IN THE SUN

THE World's Series was in the balance when Olaf Henriksen, of the Boston Red Sox, went to the bat, with two men down and two on bases, and the New York Giants in the lead. Behind them each team had three games to its credit, and one was a tie. The hopes of Boston depended on Olaf, pinch hitter, who was now in a real, agonizing pinch. Manager Carrigan watched speculatively from the bench; he had cast the die by displacing the pitcher for Henriksen. Christy Mathewson, redoubtable and unperturbed, was doubling up to send Olaf back to a seat beside his manager. The outfielders were breathing easier. For them the danger-point seemed to have passed. Henriksen swung at one, and missed. The second was a strike. The third pitch he caught fairly, and lined it out for a two-bagger. The game was tied, and, as subsequent events proved, the day was saved. In the tenth inning the Hub team won the decision, scoring two more runs after New York had tallied once. All this happened on the late afternoon of October 16, 1912, but, writes Ford Sawyer in *The Baseball Magazine*, many fans have not forgotten that pinch hit in a supreme moment, and the incident serves to introduce an account of pinch hitters in general who have garnered the bacon on other apparently inauspicious occasions. Of course, as the writer points out:

All pinch hitters can not have such a conspicuous setting for their pinch blows and yet, during the season, players, some

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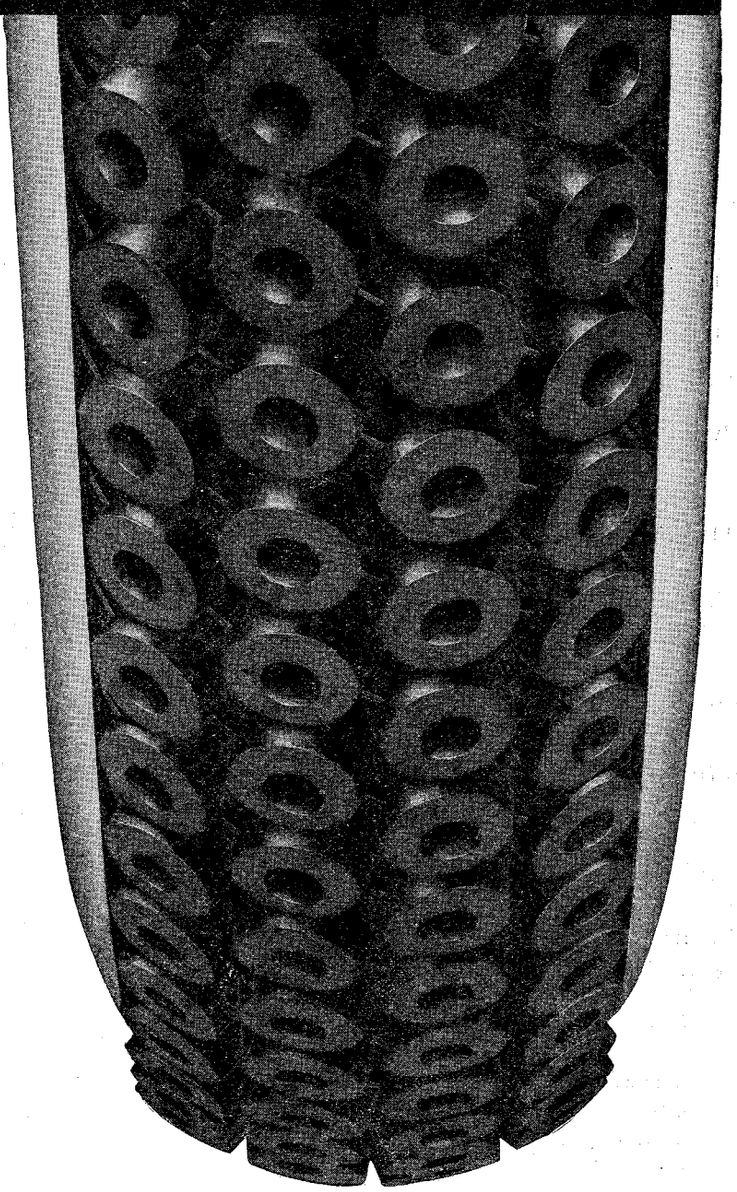

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

of them little known to the fans because of their failure to play regularly, are going up to the plate and driving out hits as emergency hitters, sometimes winning or tieing games and on other occasions merely adding their hit to the batting attack of the teams for which they perform. Practically all of the major-league teams to-day contain in their rosters players who are used chiefly for their pinch-hitting work.

The Cleveland Indians, winners of the World's Crown in 1920, and leaders in the 1921 race at the time that this story is being written, possess the champion pinch hitter of the past five years in the person of J. Gladstone Graney, better known as Jack Graney, outfielder and pinch hitter extraordinary. In the past five years Graney has been used 48 times in this capacity, and he has delivered 16 safe blows in 36 times at bat, giving him an average of .444.

Leslie Nunamaker, Indian catcher, and formerly of the Boston and New York clubs, is second in the five-year records, with a .428 batting average as a pinch swatter, earned through 21 safeties in 49 times at bat.

Tommy Griffith, of the Dodgers, stands in third place with five hits in 13 times at bat, a .384 mark, and Bobby Roth, of the Yankees, is fourth, his average being .361 for 13 hits in 36 times at bat. Griffith, in addition to being the third-place man in the list, is also leader of the National League emergency hitters.

Fifth place belongs to Charley Jamieson, of the Cleveland Club, who has made 15 hits in 42 times at bat, a mark of .357. Vernon Clemons, who led the National League pinch swatters in 1919, is sixth in the list for the two leagues' five-year showing and second in the National circuit for the same period. He has made 7 hits in 20 games, giving him an average of .350.

Eddie Murphy, who has been secured by the Indians from the White Sox, is seventh in pinch-hitting figures for the quintet of years and gives Cleveland a quartet of emergency hitters in the first seven leaders—Graney, Nunamaker, Jamieson, and Murphy. Eddie Murphy, who has a .341 average for 42 hits in 123 times at bat, is the only player in the list to have been used more than 100 times in the five years.

Clifford C. Cravath, former manager of the Phils, who is now in the Pacific Coast League, is eighth with a .333 average, having made 21 safe hits in 63 times at bat. Earl Smith, of the Senators, former Brownie, is ninth with a mark of .325, and Clarence Walker, of the Mackmen, is tenth with a .318 average.

There have been four leaders in the American League in five years, Leslie Nunamaker holding the top place in 1917 and in 1919. In the former season he hit for .538 and in the come-back year after the war he batted .400. Sam Crawford was the leader in 1916 with an average of .533, Chet Thomas headed the list in 1918 with a .454 mark, and Jack Graney topped the emergency hitters last season with a .461 rating.

Four of the National League leaders are catchers—Ivy Wingo and Tony Brottem, who were first in 1916 with .500 averages; Lew McCarty, who led in 1918 with a .363 mark; and Vernon Clemons, who was the leader in 1919 with .500 as his record. Harry Wolter was first in

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1917, batting .437 as a pinch hitter, and Clifford Cravath led last season, hitting .363.

Twenty-one men have hit home runs while acting as pinch hitters in the past five years, the largest number being made in 1919, when eight were registered, and the smallest being in 1918, when Clarence Walker was the only circuit clouter in the list. The writer tells us further:

Pinch hitters have been employed 7,529 times in the two major leagues in the past five years. They have been charged with 6,639 times at bat and have made 1,444 hits, an average of .217. The American League clubs have used 3,983 men, they have been credited with 3,484 times at bat and have made 777 hits, a mark of .225, while the National League average is .211 for 667 hits in 3,156 times at bat in 3,547 games.

The Yankees lead the American League with a mark of .259 and Chicago is second with .252. The Browns have used the most pinch hitters, 638, have been charged with the most times at bat, 544, and have secured the most hits, 130. Second to the Browns in number of hits are the Tigers, with 115, while the Yankees are two short of 100 for the period.

In the National circuit the Cardinals have the lead, with a mark of .248, and their nearest rivals are the Braves with .222 and the Phils with .220. The Cards have used the most pinch sluggers, 555, they have been charged with the most times at bat, 495, and they have made the most hits, 123. The Braves, with 90 hits, are nearest to the Cards in their league for total number of hits made.

The greatest number of pinch hitters was used in 1916, there being 1,950 that season. They were also charged with the most times at bat, 1,700, and they made the most hits, 362. The smallest number was used in 1918, when 1,083 pinch swatters were credited with 968 times at bat and made 222 hits, an average of .229. The highest mark for the two leagues was attained when the average of .230 for 1920 bettered the previous mark of .229 for 1918. The low mark is .196, made in 1917.

In 1916 the American League used 1,024 pinch hitters, which was the largest number used in that league in any one season; while the largest number for the National circuit was in 1916, when 926 men were employed in that capacity. The highest average in the Johnson circuit was .248 in 1918, and the lowest was .193 in the season previous. In the senior organization the high average was .228 in 1919 and the low mark .200 in 1917.

New York has twice led the American League, in 1916 and 1917, Cleveland was first in 1918, and Chicago led both in 1919 and 1920, heading Cleveland by a mere point last season.

Each season in the National League has seen a different leader among the clubs. The leaders in order from 1916 have been the Cards, Cubs, Phils, Pirates, and Dodgers.

The batting average of pinch hitters in the World's Series in the seventeen series is only .143, there being 13 hits made in 92 times at bat, in 106 games. The best marks were in 1912 and 1916—namely, .333. In nine of the series emergency hitters failed to register a safe blow.

Perfect Proof.—Who says there isn't perpetual motion? Observe the gas-meter.—*Albany Journal.*

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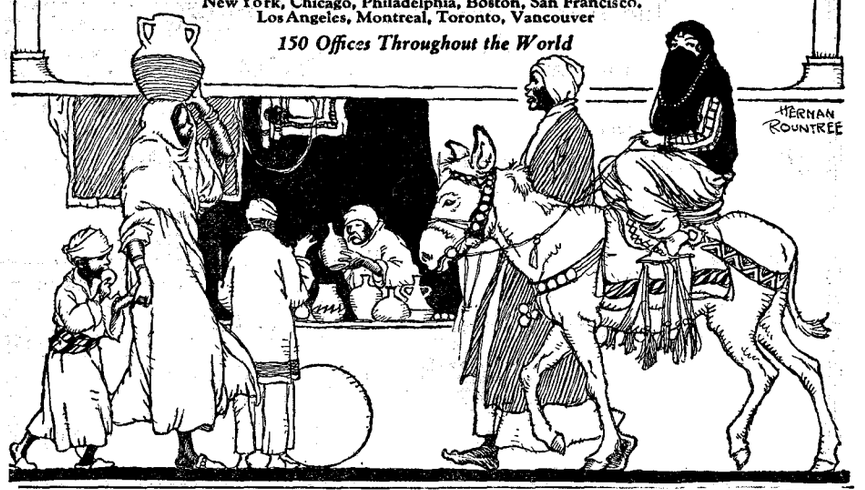

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Jim Henry's Column

Camp Comfort

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He gets up when he feels like it and his mind doesn't instantly snap into high gear on all the worries and irritations of working days. A bucket of water yanked out of the pond—a flat rock to sit on where he can watch the morning clouds drift over the tree tops, mirrored brokenly in the breeze swept water—

And then he opens his new tube of Mennen's and reads the directions about building up the lather with three minutes of brisk brushing—no finger rubbing.

Why not? Three minutes or ten—it's all the same to him—no train to catch—no seven minute breakfast to gulp.

It startles him a little to find that cold water makes a perfect lather—and also what an enormous amount of water he is able to pack into the lather.

But the crowning moment—the solemn moment of almost unearthly content—is when the razor starts clearing the underbrush just east of his ear.

He looks at the razor—puzzled—to see if the blade is there—for there was no sensation of cutting—rather it was a gentle caress.

Then he gets to the wiry thicket just below the corners of his mouth—that he used to have to yank up by the roots—nothing there.

The second time over is so joyous he almost wants to play the course a third time just for fun.

and afterwards—Mennen Talcum for Men—it doesn't show

And afterwards—his face feels so benevolent, so cold creamy—is it any wonder he then and there vows that whatever other changes come into his life his shaving habits are fixed—Mennen's forever.

My 15 cent demonstrator tube will just about last a vacation.

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

HOW SOUTH DAKOTA FINANCES ITS FARMERS

"EVERY State should have a rural-credit system of its own, and no better example can be found than the one already in operation in South Dakota," concludes the writer of a description of the South Dakota law which we find in *The Michigan Business Farming* (Mount Clemens), reprinted from *Farm, Stock and Home* (Minneapolis). During the three years the laws were in operation South Dakota has loaned farmers of the State $30,000,000, and State officials, farmers, and bankers all seem to agree that the loan machinery is working well. South Dakota went into the money-lending business because the State Rural Credit Board, the Federal Farm Loan Board, and the local banks were unable to furnish the farmers all the money they needed. As South Dakota does it—

Loans are made to the farmers direct; there are no agents or middlemen, no commissions to pay. He gets money much below prevailing rates and on the easiest possible terms. The State sells its bonds to obtain money, and in loaning it is amply secured by first mortgage on farm lands. The farmer pays only a small fraction of a per cent. more than the rate of interest on the bonds, and in this way the system is financed and is made entirely self-supporting, with no additional expense to the taxpayers. The State appropriated $200,000 to put the system in operation. All of this amount has been paid back except $35,000, and the Board can turn this over at any time, thus freeing the State entirely of all expenses. These results have been accomplished since July, 1917, when the measure became a law. The rough places have been safely passed over and the system is now in full operation.

South Dakota has loaned her farmers during the past three years $30,000,000. The greater part of this amount was loaned at 5½ per cent.; a small part at 6 per cent.; and still smaller amounts lately at 7 per cent., which will doubtless be the prevailing rate for some time. The bond issue up to date stands at $31,500,000. It is estimated that it will be necessary to increase this amount gradually up to $50,000,000, after which the annual payments coming in will supply all needs for current loans, and further sale of bonds will be unnecessary.

As compared with previous prevailing rates of interest, the amount already loaned is saving the farmers of the State annually more than half a million dollars. Interest rates in general have come down in the State since the law has been enacted, and since the rural-credit system carries only a very small part of the money loaned, it is difficult to estimate how much more is really being saved for the farmers of the State. At first the bankers, seeing this general decline in interest rates, were inclined to oppose the movement, but since its enaction they are enthusiastic supporters; they see in it a wise and far-sighted policy, not only for supplying the pressing needs of farmers for substantial long-time credit, but for a permanent development of agricultural resources, which could not be accomplished without the State rural-credit system.

In order to borrow money from the State, a farmer must be a resident, must own land or guarantee his intention "to buy land, purchase machinery, make improvements, and pay off debts. He must furnish good title and secure the State by giving a first mortgage on his land." An individual borrower can only secure one loan of $10,000. A farmer may apply directly, or through his local bank, which generally charges a nominal fee. The cumbersome feature of local farm-loan associations is not part of the South Dakota plan. Farmers may borrow up to 70 per cent. of the value of their land and 40 per cent. of insured value of improvements. Borrowers have the option of paying all or part of their loans after five years. For those who do not wish to do so an interesting amortization plan is provided, which brings the debt to an end in thirty years. A small payment being made annually in addition to the interest, which is exactly enough to clean up the loan in that length of time. It is explained that—

In borrowing money at 6 per cent. by this plan the farmer pays $7.26 annually for each $100 or fraction thereof. Six dollars are paid for interest and $1.26 applied on the principal, leaving $98.74 unpaid. The principal becoming less annually reduces the amount of interest and allows a greater payment on the principal each year. When fifteen annual payments of $7.26 have been made, the principal is reduced to $70.55. The amount of interest is $4.41 and the amount applied on the principal is $2.86. Up to this point the payment on the principal has been rather small, but during the last fifteen years of the period the principal is reduced more rapidly. The thirtieth year it will be noticed that $6.85 will be applied on the principal with only $0.41 for interest.

The payment of loans by this system is so gradual that farmers are afforded a sure foundation. With any reasonable success in farming they need not fear foreclosure. Then can assume other necessary obligations, make more permanent improvements, and formulate their plans with greater assurance of the future. With this gradual payment of the mortgage debt, local banks are glad to make short-time loans with only a second mortgage as security or on the farmer's own personal credit. The system stabilizes financial matters in general for the farmer and is proving a great factor in developing the agriculture of the State.

Why the Times Are Troubled.—Each passing day reminds us a little more forcibly that the sum of the numbers 1-9-2-1 is 13.—*Baltimore Sun.*

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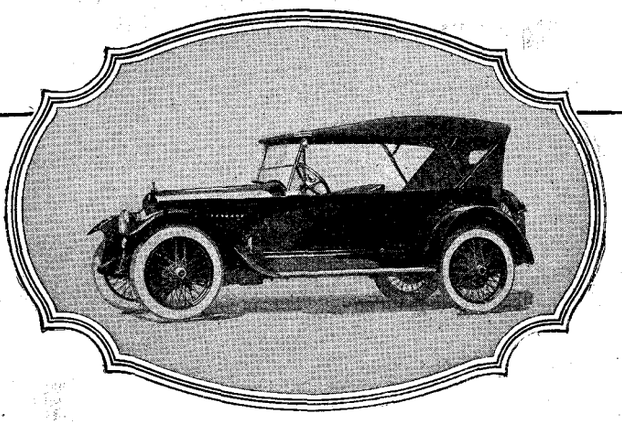

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

July 27.—Leon Trotzky urges a military mass advance into Poland as the first move in a program of assault against western Europe, according to a report from Berlin.

Mustafa Kemal Pasha, head of the Turkish Nationalists, sends a telegram to Constantinople asking that the central Government intervene with the Allies in order to obtain a cessation of Greco-Turk hostilities, according to a dispatch from Constantinople.

July 28.—Famine and cholera are reported to be spreading rapidly in Russia, with frequent battles occurring between the Bolshevik forces and the starving peasants.

The corner-stone of the new library of the University of Louvain, planned as a gift of the American people to the people of Belgium, is laid by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, New York, as chairman of the American committee.

July 29.—Six million starving peasants are marching on Moscow to get food, according to the official Bolshevik newspaper, *Izvestia*, and many workers are reported to have been killed or wounded in a labor demonstration in Petrograd.

Negotiations for the evacuation of Siberia have been undertaken at Harbin, Manchuria, between the Japanese and representatives of the Far-Eastern republic at Chita, according to the *Asahi Shimbun*, of Tokyo.

The retreat of the Turkish Nationalists operating on the Ismid Peninsula is cut off by Greek columns ninety miles north of Eski-Shehr, according to advices from Smyrna.

July 30.—The Moscow Bolshevik authorities have accepted the demand of Herbert Hoover, chairman of the American Relief Administration, that all Americans held prisoner in Russia be released before relief for the famine sufferers is undertaken by the United States, say reports from Moscow.

Premier Lloyd George announces that after a crisis in Allied relations over Upper Silesia, Great Britain and France are again in accord.

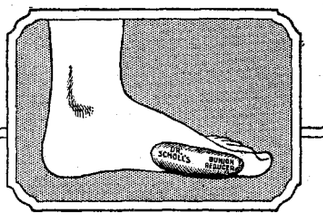
The broken Turkish Nationalist forces of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, said to number less than 50,000 men, have taken position in the hills east of Eski-Shehr, says a dispatch from that place.

July 31.—The arms and munitions factories at Danzig have been closed by order of the Council of the League of Nations, according to a dispatch from Danzig.

Arrangements to bring about peace between the Socialists and the Extreme Nationalists have been completed by Signor Denicola, president of the Chamber of Deputies, according to a dispatch from Rome.

Labor disputes in Kobe, Japan, continue to be marked by bloody fighting, and the Japanese Cabinet adopts drastic measures to end the trouble.

August 1.—A wave of military mutinies, combined with strikes and riots, is sweeping Spain as a result of the recent Spanish defeat in Morocco, says a report from Paris.



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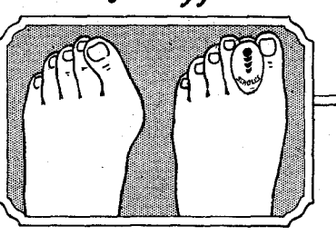

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August 2.—Enrico Caruso, the famous Italian tenor, dies in Naples in his forty-ninth year.

CONGRESS

July 28.—The Senate Finance Committee orders a favorable report on the Penrose Bill to give the Secretary of the Treasury unrestricted authority to refund the debts due this Government from foreign countries, amounting to about $10,000,000,000.

Representative Samuel Winslow introduces a bill to amend the Transportation Act and the War Finance Corporation Act so as to provide the authority asked by the President to finance the railroads through the War Finance Corporation.

August 1.—Representative John Kissel, of New York, introduces a resolution to dock Congressmen's salaries for failure to attend sessions of Congress.

The Senate adopts the conference report on the Sweet Bill, which consolidates and centralizes the various government organizations for soldier relief and benefit into one independent organization, known as the Veterans' Bureau.

DOMESTIC

July 27.—Immediate release of all Americans held by the Soviet authorities in Russia was demanded by the Secretary of State Hughes in a communication dispatched July 25 to the Soviet headquarters at Moscow, it is announced in Washington.

July 28.—The Board of Trustees of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, announces that the maximum fee for a surgical operation should be $1,000 and the maximum charge for hospital attendance by a physician should be $35 a week.

July 29.—The War Finance Corporation shows a total volume of business of $63,471,700. Of this $32,696,700 represents advances already approved, while the remaining $30,775,000 represents pending business, of which 93 per cent. covers agricultural commodities.

July 31.—The Loyal Labor Legion of New York City inaugurates a new labor movement, which recognizes the rights of the public and the unorganized wage-earners and advocates arbitration of labor disputes.

August 1.—Secretary of Commerce Hoover sets the machinery in motion to aid the starving millions in Russia.

President Harding requests Congress to pass legislation making possible the loan of $5,000,000 to Liberia arranged for during the war.

August 2.—The seven former Chicago White Sox baseball players and two others charged with alleged conspiracy to defraud the public by throwing the 1919 world's series games with Cincinnati are acquitted by a Chicago jury.

There Were Others.—"I'm afraid I can't use this kind of stuff," said the editor loftily as he handed back the manuscript.

"All right! You needn't be so condescending about it!" retorted the contributor. "You're not the only one who's refused that story, you know!"—*Stray Stories.*

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There is a housing shortage—everybody knows that.

But there is a much more serious shortage—that very few know about—

A water shortage!

In many American towns the water supply has been allowed to deteriorate. There is sometimes not enough water for present needs—let alone the demands of an emergency like a great fire.

There is not enough water for existing houses. To build new ones, without extending the water supply, will be an invitation to disaster.

Your town may be like Boston—in which a wise foresight has provided a water supply for many years to come.

Or it may be like the many which are slumbering on the brink of an epidemic or a dreadful conflagration.

Find out! Your local officials will welcome your interest, because they are helpless without it.

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A Letter to Parents and Guardians

Choosing a school that prepares for College, or for entrance upon life's duties, is a matter of serious consideration. If because of reasons beyond your control you have delayed your selection, we are in a position to assist you.

The purpose of our School Advisory Department is to direct parents to institutions of learning where their young people, if they are to go away from home, can be educated in surroundings and among associates free from any contact with evil.

It has taken *The Digest* many years to build up a School Department. No expense has been spared to send people with judgment and education to all parts of the country, to study the schools at first-hand; to familiarize themselves with the institutions that are entitled to special distinction in shaping the characters of their students. To avoid a superficial knowledge, it has been the aim of the School Manager to meet many of the highly trained individuals who for several years, perhaps, will stand in the parents' place.

The element of time must be considered in keeping constantly in touch with the schools and their heads, and the School Manager has devoted years of time to specializing so as to be in a position to know the schools for the very little girl; for the young girl in her teens; for the older girls who are an example possibly to the younger girls; for the girl who is going to College, and for the one who is not—but is continuing her studies after graduation, taking practical and vocational training—Fine and Applied Arts, Music, Languages, etc. The knowledge gained from practical experience is far different from that acquired from catalog reading.

In 1920–21 there were circulated in *Private Schools and Colleges 35,868 copies of The Literary Digest weekly*, showing that these young people coordinate the cultural and the practical. A Professor of English has written: "The power to enjoy intelligently *good reading* is *practical as well as cultural*."

But it is neither cultural nor practical for parents to think the ideal school can always be found in these last weeks preceding the opening of another school season. For years, we have suggested *early application*. And, again this August—with many delightful schools opening in September, our desk groans under the weight of letters from those misled by the common belief that a private school's capacity is flexible. Another mistake is sometimes made in taking some school as a makeshift—it may be a very splendid school, but not for your child.

Our School Manager lived in a very interesting school in New England for some time; noted the unceasing care of the principals in directing the young people into efficient living, without thought of self. The following year some of these girls came back to the school ready for Junior or Senior years; some ran the gamut of several years' association with a happy group of girls. Each member of the faculty taking sincere interest in each individual young person, knowing that the building up of the school would depend not only on the right habits of thought inculcated in its students, but in the showing they would make as women in their communities when right habits of thinking crystallized into successful habits of doing.

If you do not select this kind of a school, it is not only your child who will pay heavily for the mistake, but her World.

We appreciate the opportunity to cooperate with you, and here is the formula in brief:—full name of the one to be placed; sex; the age; name and address of parent or guardian—*all* very plainly written. No letters at this late date can be considered unless the price for board and tuition is stated. Too many people write to us for a "moderate-price" school; this will not do. We all have different ideas of moderation. You will require to think in figures sooner or later, why not in your letter to us?—and we can reach the right school with the information immediately.

SCHOOL ADVISORY DEPARTMENT

The Literary Digest

THE • SPICE • OF • LIFE

Doing His Bit.—The man who says styles are shocking is always willing to be a shock-absorber.—*Chambersburg Public Opinion.*

Inside Knocks.—When prosperity does knock at some doors it can't be heard because of the knockers inside.—*Charlotte Observer.*

The Main Point.—"Miss Tiddles, will you marry me? I would gladly die for you," offered the wealthy but aged suitor.

"How soon?" queried that practical twentieth-century maid.—*Berkeley Gazette.*

The New System.—"My room is burglar-proof."

"How can you be positive of that?"

'It couldn't possibly accommodate a second person."—*Judge.*

The Worst Speed.—"How fast can your car go?"

"Just fast enough," replied Mr. Chuggins, "to break the road rules, and not fast enough to keep ahead of the cop."—*Washington Star.*

Riches Have Stings.—"Would you marry a man for money?"

"No," replied Miss Cayenne. "I'd prefer a husband in moderate circumstances to one who is in a perpetual flurry about his income tax."—*Washington Star.*

A Rare Bird.—A peptimist goes in the back door when the front is shut; the window when the back is shut; the chimney when the window is shut, and blows off the roof if the chimney's shut. Let's go.—*The Arklight.*

A Musical Expert.—"A" Operator—"Has Marjorie any education along musical lines?"

"B" Operator—"I should say so! Name any record and she can tell you what's on the other side!"—*Telephone Review.*

The Imitator.—The Boss—"What do you mean by such language? Are you the manager here or am I?"

Jones—"I know I'm not the manager."

The Boss—"Very well, then, if you're not the manager, why do you talk like a blamed idiot?"—*The Stenographer.*

Tied Up.—Brown and Jones, at the club, were lamenting the absence of their mutual friend Robinson, who had got married.

"We don't see much of Robinson now," said Brown. "I fancy his movements are not so free as they used to be."

"That's true," replied Jones, dryly. "Since he tied the knot he's not had so much rope!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Danger Ahead.—Little Tommie Brown was always interested in his new baby sister. One day he stood peering down upon it while nurse was singing it to sleep.

"Nurse," he whispered at last, "she's nearly unconscious, isn't she?"

"Yes," nodded the nurse, and continued singing the lullaby.

Tommie whispered in alarm: "Then don't sing any more or you'll kill her."—*Evening News* (*London*).

Exactly.—He—"Yes, a married man lives a dog's life."

She—"Yes. Barks all day and growls all night."—*Simplicissimus* (*Munich*).

Loosening Him Up.—"Senator Smugg is terribly hidebound, isn't he?"

"He was until the newspapers ripped him up the back."—*Kansas City Star.*

New Model Needed.—The real objection to a butter-knife is that it isn't sharp enough in winter and isn't enough like a spoon in summer.—*Utica Morning Telegram.*

Briefly Described.—"What is velocity?" asks a science journal. We have always thought that it was the thing with which one lets go a wasp.—*London Opinion.*

A Way to Stop Him.—Contrib.—"You sit down on every joke I write."

Ed.—"Well, I wouldn't if there was any point to them."—*The Christian Advocate* (*New York*).

Fast.—"Is this a fast train?" the salesman asked the conductor.

"Of course it is," was the reply.

"I thought it was. Would you mind my getting out to see what it is fast to?"—*Sonora Bell.*

Same Symptoms.—Simpson (greeting his old friend)—"Why, Jones, it's ages since I saw you last. Married now, aren't you?"

Jones—"No, no, old man, it's not that. Just business worry and nerves."—*The Bulletin* (*Sydney*).

Rank Extravagance.—Insurance Agent—"But you surely agree to taking out an insurance-policy to cover your burial expenses?"

Wily Scot—"Na, na, mon; I micht be lost at sea!"—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

Expensive Luxury.—"You ought to have a chauffeur. Can't you afford one?"

"I might afford the chauffeur," replied Mr. Chuggins. "But I couldn't afford the kind of a car he'd want to take his friends out riding in."—*Washington Star.*

An Ounce of Prevention.—Sally (the Farmer's wife)—"There's a letter from a London lady this morning, Timothy, as wants to take a hopen-air cure at this ere farm in the summer, and asks if we have a bathroom. What am I to say?"

Farmer—"Write and tell her the truth at once, Sally. Say she'd better have her bath the day before she comes here."—*London Mail.*

A Marine Spectacle.—A captain of an Atlantic liner was bothered by a woman passenger who was always inquiring about the possibility of seeing a whale. A dozen times a day she besought him to have her called if one hove in sight.

"But, madam," the captain asked her rather impatiently, after long suffering in silence, "why are you so eager to see a whale?"

"Captain," she answered, "my desire in life is to see a whale blubber. It must be very impressive to watch such an enormous creature cry."—*Harper's Magazine.*

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